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GERMANY'S LATEST PROPAGANDA ONE OF INTIMIDATION

Balked at Other Efforts, the Kaiser's Agents Now Seek to Overdraw the Picture of War's Perils at the Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is anticipated by administration officials that German agents will covertly set about once on a campaign of frightening women of the United States by stories that transports laden with troops are to be sunk, the purpose being to stir up opposition to the Government's war program.

The Antilles incident, it is expected, will be seized upon as a mere warning of the more serious attacks Germany is sure to make.

As has been pointed out by one diplomatist, the greatest offensive Germany is carrying on is that propaganda and insidious enterprise of creating opposition to the war which the Imperial Government knows must end in the downfall of the Hohenzollerns.

Although the effects of this propaganda have not investigation has disclosed, been harmful to America's cause or detracted the slightest from the justice of the measures taken to "make the world safe for democracy," officials and statesmen are determined that the falsity of statements circulated by the propagandists shall not go unchallenged.

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, President pro tempore of the Senate and member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is among those who have been incensed by the activity of the pro-German element in the United States. Commenting upon the transparent attempts of alien enemies to weaken the nation's war machinery, now rapidly becoming formidable, Senator Saulsbury said:

"The crueler statements of this kind are those which represent the character of the fighting on the French front. To read some of the statements which have been made about the losses of men on the French front, one would suppose there had never been such casualties in warfare. As a matter of fact, the percentage of losses now is less than those during the civil war."

"M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, has given the absolute figures of the French losses during different periods. During the five months of the fighting in 1914, the percentage of French losses was 5.41. This percentage has been tremendously reduced, until now the loss for the 12 months' fighting in 1916 is shown to have amounted only to 2.75 per cent, and the losses for the last six months of that year were only 1.28 per cent, against the high percentage given for the five months' fighting in 1914."

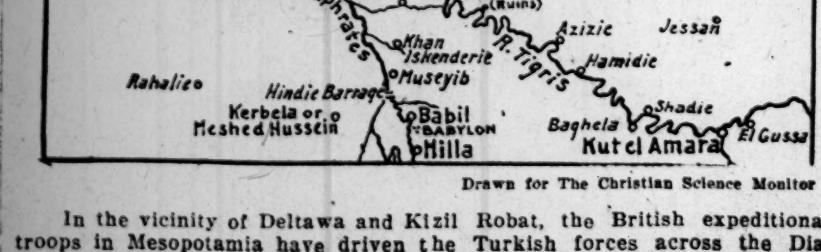
"Certainly no one minimizes the dangers incurred in warfare at the present time, but the losses are no greater now than they were in warfare years ago, and due to the care and preparation made before the men of our allies now go into battle, they are reduced to a minimum. Only 20 per cent of the actual casualties reported are fatal and the fatalities from wounds are only 11 in 100."

"How far this actual statement, taken from official reports and from the data obtained by insurance companies, differs from those given publicly through German or pacifist sources can be readily seen by comparing what the American Medical Journal says with the wild statements of a letter signed 'pacifist,' in which it was stated that 60,000 British physicians had been killed during the war. The American Medical Journal shows that there were only 12,000 medical men in the British Army altogether, and that the fatalities from injuries received in battle were only 150."

"The effort undoubtedly is being ingeniously made so our people will believe that certain destruction awaits our soldiers in France, and it is not surprising when we think of the world-wide effort which has been made for years to make us look at the German war machine as composed of 'supermen.' The very foundations of militarism in Germany are rocking. The war has now entered upon the stage when the preservation of the Hohenzollern dynasty is the main cause of its continuance, and it only needs a further awakening of the German people to cause a collapse."

"Necessarily, information of the true conditions cannot be concealed very much longer from the German people as a whole, and when realized, I have no doubt the end will come with swiftness and certainty. Some of the best military men I have known have said that you can drive men into a charge in battle, always once, usually twice, sometimes three times, but there comes a time when a realization of the hopelessness of results makes it impossible to arouse in the men the spirit of attack, and often even of resistance."

"I have been told many times to doubt the truth of the assertion that the Germans have found it necessary to chain their men to the guns which they are expected to serve. It would seem to me that such a state has nearly arrived in Germany where effective resistance will be broken. The German propaganda as to the deadly character of the conflict, so far as our allies are concerned, and so far as our men are concerned who will soon be fighting with them, is cleverly cal-



In the vicinity of Deltawa and Kizil Robat, the British expeditionary troops in Mesopotamia have driven the Turkish forces across the Diala River.

TEXT OF CHINA'S WAR DECLARATION

Translation of Proclamation by President Feng, in Which Are Set Forth the Nation's Grievances Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proclamation issued by President Feng of China following the declaration of war has been received by the legation here. It sets forth in detail the causes which led China to come into the conflict. The text of the proclamation as translated is as follows:

"On the ninth day of the second month of this year we addressed a protest to the German Government against the policy of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, which was considered by this Government as contrary to international law, and imperiling neutral lives and property, and declared therein in case the protest be ineffectual we would be constrained, much to our regret, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

"Contrary to our expectations, however, no modification was made in her submarine policy after the lodging of our protest. On the contrary, the number of neutral vessels and bellicose merchantmen destroyed daily increasing and the Chinese lives lost were numerous. Under such circumstances, we might yet remain indifferent and endure suffering, with the meager hope of preserving a temporary peace, but in so doing, we would never be able to satisfy our people who are attached to righteousness and sensible to disgrace, nor could we justify ourselves before our sister states which had acted without hesitation in obedience to the dictates of the sense of duty. Both here, as well as in the friendly Powers, the cause of indignation was the same, and among the people of this country there could be found no difference of opinion. This Government, thereupon, being compelled to consider the protest as being ineffective, notified, on the eleventh day of the third month, the German Government of the severance of the diplomatic relations, and at the same time the events taking place from the beginning up to that time were announced for the general information of the public.

"What we have desired is peace; what we have resisted is international law; what we have to protect are the lives and property of our own people. As we originally had no other grave causes of enmity against Germany, the German Government, if she had manifested repentance of the deplorable consequences resulting from its policy of warfare, might still be expected to modify that policy in view of the common indignation of the whole world. That was what we eagerly desired, and it was the reason why that we felt reluctant to treat Germany as a common enemy. Nevertheless, during the five months following the severance of the diplomatic relations the submarine attacks continued in operation as vigorously as before.

"It is not Germany alone, but Austria-Hungary as well, which adopted and pursued this policy without abatement. Not only has international law been thereby violated, but also our people are suffering injury and loss. The most sincere hope on our part to bring about a better state of affairs is now shattered.

"Therefore, it is hereby declared,

M. PAINLEVÉ MAY WEATHER CRISIS

Large Vote Cast in Favor of the Government Clears Political Atmosphere—M. Painlevé's Speech Carries Conviction

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The 346 votes to 95 by which M. Painlevé secured the Chamber's support following Friday's debate, indicated that the Government may weather the political crisis which appeared likely to eventuate in at least a reconstructed Cabinet with, possibly, another Prime Minister. The political atmosphere is, however, not yet quite clear. M. Painlevé won approval in many quarters, which had criticized him for his lack of firmness in internal policy, by his decisive stand in handling the Malvy-Daudet affair. His speech appears to have carried conviction also by the impression it conveyed of sincerity and disinterestedness.

There was no solid body of opinion against the Government, even half of the Socialists being in the majority and the other half abstaining. On the other hand, it is not seriously contended that the majority represented a solid bloc of opinion favoring the Government. Many votes in the majority are understood to represent the feeling that reconstruction of the Government will now come about in any case, and that to overthrow the present Government might involve making way for other politicians whose presence in the Government is not desired by the majority. It remains to be seen whether the Government will consolidate the distinct victory gained, but it has, at any rate, received a fresh opportunity.

SURVIVORS FROM ANTILLES LANDED

A FRENCH PORT. Monday—Survivors of the United States transport Antilles, which was sunk by a German submarine last week, while being convoyed on her homeward trip by American warships, were landed here today by auxiliary vessels and are being cared for by the American Consulate.

Some of the men have been lodged in local hotels and a few have started for Paris.

The torpedo struck the ship at 6:45 o'clock Wednesday morning. All the survivors praise the captain of the Antilles and the members of the gun crew, who stuck to their posts while the officers searched with field glasses for the submarine until the waves closed over the ship.

The submarine was not sighted either before or after the explosion.

TURKS ARE DRIVEN ACROSS THE DIALA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British troops in Mesopotamia on Friday attacked the Turkish forces in the vicinity of Kizil Robat and drove them across the Diala River. An official statement issued on Sunday reporting these operations says:

We have carried out successful operations in the vicinity of Deltawa and Kizil Robat. Our columns began an enveloping movement on Friday and drove the enemy troops across the Diala. The Turks destroyed the bridge at Kizil Robat and retreated to the southern hills of the Jebel Hamrin ridge. We took some prisoners and captured wagon loads of ammunition.

QUINCY TAX CASE BEFORE A MASTER

Hearing Opens on Appeal of Henry M. Faxon From Valuation of Assessors in 1916

Special to The Christian Science Monitor QUINCY, Mass.—Before E. A. Whitman, as master, hearings were begun in the Probate Court room here today in the case of Henry M. Faxon, a large owner of real estate in this city, who appealed from the valuation set on his property by the Board of Assessors in 1916. Mr. Faxon carried the case to the Superior Court, which in turn placed it in the hands of a master.

The assessors valued Mr. Faxon's property at \$1,925,275 in 1916, an increase of \$906,400 over his 1915 assessment. The assessors granted an abatement on property valued at \$916,73, but Mr. Faxon declined to accept.

The hearings are expected to continue for several days. City Solicitor Everett C. Bumpus represents the city, while former City Solicitor Paul R. Blackmar is attorney for Mr. Faxon.

This case is one of several lawsuits brought as a result of the wholesale increase in property valuation during the incumbency of former Mayor Gustave Bates, and which resulted in the fulfillment of the Bates political campaign pledge to reduce the city tax rate to \$13 or less. The assessors actually raised the valuation by \$19,000, and lowered the tax rate to \$17.20. The Old Colony Railroad property was raised \$1,500,000, but the court reduced it by approximately this amount. Other similar court cases are still pending. In the meantime the present Board of Assessors, under Mayor Joseph L. Whiton, have just announced an increase in the tax rate of \$8.40, the new rate being \$25.60 per \$100.

ODD FELLOWS ASK PLACE IN CAMPS

New York Grand Secretary Says Leading Fraternal Societies Should Have Privileges Based on Fairness to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although he could make no official statement on the subject, since whatever action the order might take, or might already have taken, would proceed from the grand sire, Frank Goudy of Denver, Colo., the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harry Walker, said that any feasible plan which would allow fraternal orders to serve their members in the national army camps would be welcomed by the Odd Fellows throughout the country.

Mr. Walker pointed out that there were about 1,700,000 Odd Fellows, and that large numbers of them were members of the national army. He was much interested in the fact that the Secretary of War had taken under consideration plans for providing the leading fraternities in the camps with a central meeting place. He felt that a proper plan of this sort would be acceptable to the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Walker did not believe it was feasible that every fraternal order should have a separate headquarters in the camps, because there were so many such organizations that the admission of all on this basis might cause confusion.

The grand secretary said that the question of representation in the camps had already been considered by the sovereign body, the central organization which represents the I. O. O. F. of the nation, as a whole. He did not know, however, what action the grand sire had taken or planned to take, but he thought it probable that Mr. Goudy had already taken steps toward a solution of the problem, no doubt in cooperation with high officials of other orders concerned.

A. B. Parker, editor of The Lodge Record, a publication issued at Watertown, N. Y., in the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is among the large numbers of citizens who are protesting against the ruling by the Secretary of War that only the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus shall be permitted to establish headquarters in national army camps. Mr. Parker expresses his protest in these words: "Great injustice has been done to the order of Odd Fellows and its 2,300,000 members by the ruling of Secretary Baker."

PACIFISTS CALLED UNNEUTRAL IN SPAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—La Epoca, in some editorial remarks, states that the pacifist campaign in some cases may be regarded as a campaign against neutrality and that the pacifist statements should be regarded with suspicion, particularly when they emanate from those who for two years after the beginning of the war made no concealment of their sympathy with one of belligerents.

MORE SUPPORT FOR SIR R. BORDEN

Lessening of Party Feeling and Desire to Avoid Unnecessary Contests Noticed Throughout Country Outside of Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The past week was one of quiet progress in the direction which the Unionist Party of Canada has at heart, and each day has brought fresh adherents to the new Government. The news from practically all over the Dominion shows that behind the physical formation of a union government is the spirit of union and a coming together of what, up to the present moment, have appeared to be irreconcilable elements. A common patriotism is appealing to all that is best in the leaders of both parties, and party politics is being forgotten. This is not to say that there are not a few disgruntled individuals, who, in spite of the almost universal cry for political peace, will put up a fight under the banner of party prejudice.

The manufacturers stated that they represented 7400 employees and that already efforts have been made to curtail candy manufacture and the use of so much sugar in its production. They claim that it will be possible to still further reduce the use of sugar and yet supply the public demand for confectionery. Those present at the conference today were: Charles L. Bird, secretary of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association; Edwin F. Forbes of the New England Confectionery Company; W. B. Thurber of Walter Baker & Company Ltd.; John H. Walker, Massachusetts Chocolate Company; Walter H. Belcher, of the Walter M. Lowney Company; F. (Continued on page two, column six)

CANDY MEN PLAN SUGAR ECONOMIES

Representatives of Seven Manufacturers Confer With Massachusetts Food Administrator

Representatives of seven manufacturers of candies, after consulting with Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator at the State House today, decided to appoint a committee to confer with the National Food Commission in Washington on a plan to curtail the amount of sugar used in the manufacture of their products. Mr. Endicott told the candy men that there was a great demand for sweets in all departments of the military and naval forces of the United States.

The manufacturers stated that they represented 7400 employees and that already efforts have been made to curtail candy manufacture and the use of so much sugar in its production. They claim that it will be possible to still further reduce the use of sugar and yet supply the public demand for confectionery. Those present at the conference today were: Charles L. Bird, secretary of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association; Edwin F. Forbes of the New England Confectionery Company; W. B. Thurber of Walter Baker & Company Ltd.; John H. Walker, Massachusetts Chocolate Company; Walter H. Belcher, of the Walter M. Lowney Company; F. (Continued on page two, column six)

ARMY IN RUSSIA ONLY WAITS FOR REAR TO DO DUTY

So Says Mr. Kerensky, at Opening Session of Provisional Council, in Calling for Support of All Parties and All Classes

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Provisional Council of the Russian Republic opened today in Maximsky Palace. Mr. Kerensky directed them, he said, to two simple but exceedingly difficult problems, namely, the defense of the country and the restoring of the fighting forces of the army. He stated that the Government would give explanations at the following sitting and that it would be apparent that the Russian people, if willing, might emerge from its painful situation more quickly than its enemies expected.

Mr. Kerensky was cheered by the whole assembly when he enthusiastically acclaimed the valor of the Russian sailors, declaring that he could not say the same for the troops on land. The present situation in the army he attributed to the legacy of ignorance among the Russian people left by the old régime and the irresponsible propaganda in the army.

He announced that a secret session would be held to discuss urgent measures and reiterated that the Government would not give way to violence, although the Russian Government could not itself have recourse to measures which might outrage the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. Therefore all parties and all classes must aim at ending anarchy, which was recalling the grimdest periods of the old régime and which was leading rapidly to a great economic and financial crisis. The army, Mr. Kerensky declared in conclusion, was only waiting for the rear to do its duty and organize itself, especially with regard to food supplies.

Thereupon Mr. Kerensky offered the presidential chair to Madame Breshkovsky, the senior member, who was greeted with great cheers. Mine Breshkovsky, in the course of her remarks, declared that the people ought to be masters of the soil they cultivate. A just solution of the agrarian question, she said, would enable the country to avoid dangerous collisions; therefore, if the council of the republic seriously wished to assist the country, it should solve this problem in conformity with the exigencies of Russian history, and, she added, let the Russian intellectual classes not oppose such a solution.

Mr. Avskentieff, president of the peasants' delegates, was elected president by a majority of 238 votes. Leon Trotsky, the Maximalist leader and president of the Petrograd Soviet, violently attacked the Government, especially its bourgeois elements. He announced his intention of leaving the preliminary parliament and the Government, with which he could not work, in order to inform the workers, soldiers and peasants that the revolution was in danger.

The Maximalists then left the chamber, shouting "Long live the Constituent Assembly." The dissolution of the fourth Duma has been ordered by the Government in view of the approaching elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The Russkaya Volia declared that if the Parliament needs the proposals of Mme. Breshkovsky on the land question, adopting the communal plan of land ownership and removing the private control of large tracts, it will have accomplished half of its task.

The Reich is extremely optimistic.

"We observe symptoms," the paper declared, "permitting the hope that the various parties will finally forget their quarrels."

Soviet Peace Program

Instructions Drawn Up Would Neutralize Panama Canal

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Russian peace program as drawn up by the central executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the form of instructions to Mr. Skoboleff, former minister of labor,

her old frontiers on condition that she grant Dobrudja autonomy and grant equal rights to Jews.

"Eighth—Autonomy for the Italian provinces of Austria, to be followed by a plebiscite."

"Ninth—Restitution of all colonies to Germany."

"Tenth—Reestablishment of Greece and Persia."

"Eleventh—Neutralization of all straits leading to inner seas and also the Suez and Panama canals. Freedom of navigation for merchant ships. Abolition of the right to torpedo merchant ships in war time."

"Twelfth—All belligerents to renounce war contributions or indemnities in any form, but the money spent on the maintenance of prisoners and all contributions levied during the war to be returned."

"Thirteenth—Commercial treaties not to be based on the peace treaty; each country may act independently with respect to its commercial policy, but all countries to engage to renounce an economic blockade after the war."

"Fourteenth—The conditions of peace should be settled by a peace congress consisting of delegates elected by the people and confirmed by Parliament. Diplomats must engage not to conclude secret treaties, which hereby are declared contrary to the rights of the people and consequently void."

"Fifteenth—Gradual disarmament by land and sea and the establishment of a nonmilitary system."

The instructions of M. Skobelev end by recommending him to seek to remove all obstacles to the meeting of the Stockholm conference and to secure the granting of passports.

LARGE FINES FOR SALES TO SOLDIERS

(Continued from page one)

"runners." Walsh, Curren and Anderson were fined \$10 each.

Mathews, who said he obtained liquor for a soldier at the request of the uniformed man, was given two hours in which to leave the city, and in addition the court made it plain that a citizen has no right to obtain liquor for a soldier in this fashion.

If the Government wished its armed forces to have liquor, he declared, it would supply it to them. Ford was given three months in jail, it being alleged that he was the person who supplied intoxicants to the two soldiers who, last week, had a fight with a corporal of the guard at Camp Devens when the soldiers returned from Lowell under the influence of liquor.

O'Donnell was given 60 days while Ryan was given a suspended sentence of six months. He was warned that if arrested again he would receive a much heavier sentence. Considino entered a plea of guilty and his request for continuance until next Saturday was granted.

Sugar Receipts Are Heavy

Sugar receipts at this port have been heavier so far this year than for the corresponding time in 1916, according to statistics available at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 20 a total of 42,865 barrels, 1,840,676 bags and 63,172 boxes, aggregating about 572,642,940 pounds, were brought to Boston by rail and boat. During the corresponding period of 1916 there were 52,127 barrels, 1,435,543 bags and 34,724 boxes, aggregating about 450,467,880 pounds.

The bagged sugar for the most part is raw sugar, and was brought here mostly by steamer. The barrelled and boxed sugar was mostly refined and brought by rail.

October figures to date include 3305 barrels, 80,968 bags and 2575 boxes, compared to the following for the corresponding period of last year: 2543 barrels, 112,612 bags and 1770 boxes.

SUGAR REFINERY IN SAVANNAH CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Owing to an inability to secure supplies of fresh material from Cuba, the \$2,000,000 sugar refinery, which is the largest in the State, has been closed here. The plant is to be shut down indefinitely.

A survey of the market here shows that there is not enough sugar to last three days.

Cuba May Help Sugar Shortage

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been announced that President Menocal of Cuba will take drastic steps to relieve the sugar shortage in the United States if it is discovered that raw sugar supplies are being hoarded in Cuba.

BUENOS AIRES SHIP LINE IS ADVOCATED

Establishment of a steamship line between Buenos Aires and Boston is urged in a letter today from Mayor Curley to C. M. Shaeffer of the United States Shipping Board. The Mayor discussed the subject with Argentine navy officers who were here last summer, and reports them as favoring such a step.

In the letter it is pointed out that the imports from South America were lower than the exports from New England for the year ending June 30, 1917, for the first time in many years. The Mayor calls this a sign of natural growth towards South America, and urges the Government to recognize the tendency by establishing a steamship line under the Shipping Board.

RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser has not yet accepted the resignation of Admiral von Capelle as Minister of Marine, according to the Berlin Volks Zeitung today.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Haig reported. "Our progress was satisfactory," the British commander-in-chief reported.

All Objectives Gained

PARIS, France, Monday—"All objectives" were gained by French troops attacking on a front of 1000 yards to the left of the British line in Flanders, the War Office statement announced today. "North of Veldoeck," the statement said, "we made progress and took prisoners." Of the fighting elsewhere on the French fronts, the War Office said: "Southeast of St. Quentin, at Mene Jean farm, Pantheon and Tahure, we carried out successful raids. Along the Aisne the artillery was active."

German Moves in Riga Gulf

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—"The Germans began landing on the Western Peninsula, east of Mohn Island, yesterday," said today's War Office statement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report issued on Sunday says:

Western front: Ostend has been bombarded from the sea. Damage has been caused to houses in the town.

On the Flanders land front, there being a strong mist, there was little firing activity until evening. Before darkness came the fire was intense on the coast near Dixmude and at some sectors on the main battle field. Enemy reconnoitering detachments advanced many times, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: After a foggy and, therefore, quiet morning, the artillery duel increased at midday when the visibility improved, rising from Vauxallion as far as Braye, to the greatest violence.

Notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions on the Tertine front on Saturday brisk engagements with rifle fire took place here and there. Northeast of Lagni Pasinair, enemy parties were driven back and counter-attacked by our patrols. In the Bocche region in the Pellegrino Valley enemy parties came in contact with the garrisons of our advanced posts but after a heavy struggle they were forced to withdraw to their positions.

On the Julian front the enemy artillery showed spasmodic activity. Our batteries replied with well-directed bursts of fire and effective concentration.

the nature of a strong attack. After a violent engagement our troops drove back the enemy troops, retaining possession of their positions.

In the evening of Oct. 20 German airplanes dropped about 60 bombs in the neighborhood of Dunkirk; there were no casualties among the civilian population.

Belgian communication: On Saturday there was moderate artillery activity and bomb fighting north of Dixmude. In the course of the night one of our reconnoitering detachments raided enemy trenches north of Dixmude and brought back prisoners. Our artillery silenced a number of enemy batteries. Numerous bombs were dropped on our cantonments. North of Ypres the usual artillery activity took place.

Army of the East, Oct. 20: The artillery fighting was resumed with considerable intensity along the whole front, notably in the region of Doiran and north of Monastir. Our batteries carried out fires of destruction on the enemy positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

As the result of the state of affairs in Mohn Sound, it was recognized as being necessary to transfer the base of our forces defending this region to a more secure point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, only retaining at the former base observation elements.

Despite the difficult conditions and the enemy's measures to prevent our sortie from Mohn Sound, we succeeded without loss and in perfect order, in evacuating not only the bulk of our military forces, but also the whole of the naval installations in Mohn Sound, notably the transports and smaller craft.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

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On the Julian front the enemy artillery showed spasmodic activity. Our batteries replied with well-directed bursts of fire and effective concentration.

LATEST GERMAN PROPAGANDA ONE OF INTIMIDATION

(Continued from page one)

culated to depress the spirits of our people at home.

"Insurance companies do not take risks in order to lose money. They always play on the safe side, and some of our insurance companies, for 10 per cent premiums, are insuring soldiers bound to the front. This means as a business proposition that more than 50 per cent of our soldiers who fight at the front for five years after they start will return home. Of course, no one believes the war can last five years, but it may last five months, and the percentage of loss in such case would sink into insignificance. And the 'scare' articles which really ought to be labeled as paid for by German interests, represent that the chance of escaping is not five in a hundred for the average time.

"I class the attempt to frighten our people and to work upon their fears and sympathies with the 'milk for German babies' propaganda, by which it was sought to work upon our sympathies early in the war and force us into conflict with Great Britain. All these statements were gross exaggerations. My comment was that if the great scientific and industrial attainments of the German people did not enable them to nourish their babies, they were not much to be feared, and the war would soon be over. All the 'milk for babies' propaganda has absolutely ceased and the 'danger' propaganda of fighting the 'masterful supermen' will soon fade away.

In Flanders there was lively artillery activity and northeast of Soissons a most intense firing due.

From the Russo-Rumanian land front there was nothing of importance to report.

The supplementary statement from general headquarters issued this evening says:

In Flanders there was lively artillery activity and northeast of Soissons a most intense firing due.

Dago Island is entirely in our hands.

In Macedonia, west of Ochrida Lake and northwest of Monastir there were local engagements favorable for us.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official report made public on Sunday reads:

There was the usual artillery activity on both sides of the battle front. There was nothing interesting to report.

The report from Sir Douglas Haig last night says:

Irish troops carried out a successful raid at noon northwest of Croisilles and captured a few prisoners. Our men returned without loss.

Our patrols captured 12 prisoners this morning southwest of Polygon Wood.

There was great artillery activity today on both sides of the battle front.

A British Admiralty statement, issued on Sunday, says:

On the night of Oct. 19 and the morning of the 20th bombing raids by naval aircraft were carried out on the Bruges docks and the Engel airbase. A fire is reported to have broken out. Large quantities of explosives were dropped. All our machines returned.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement of the casualties in last night's air raid, for all the districts visited, says that 27 were killed and 53 injured. Some damage was done to houses and property and business premises.

MORE SUPPORT FOR SIR R. BORDEN

(Continued from page one)

the Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney-general in the Alberta Legislature, has expressed the opinion that there will be a majority for Laurier of 40 in the new House.

According to dispatches received by the local papers from Vancouver, B. C., at a big meeting of Liberals on Friday night, the chairman, who will conduct the campaign in British Columbia in conjunction with Mr. Cross, stated that the latter expected a majority of between 40 and 50 for Laurier. Quebec, he stated, would return an absolute solid 65 Liberals, while Ontario would give between 25 and 30 Liberal seats. However, this optimistic view of the situation, from a Liberal standpoint, is not very general.

Another evidence of the anxiety of

win-the-war Liberals to support the union idea by all means in their power

is forthcoming in the action of Mr. John Hay, a prominent Liberal manufacturer who has written to Mr. W. S. Middleboro, chief Conservative whip

FOUR ZEPPELINS ARE DESTROYED

Eight German Airships Returning From Raid on England Meet Almost Total Destruction

PARIS, France (Monday)—Setting aside the first belief that the visit of the Zeppelin fleet to France on Saturday was an independent raid fulfilling a threat made in a German wireless message, which said it had been decided to destroy Paris in reprisal for French air raids on German towns, it now is quite plain that these eight Zeppelins, four of which were destroyed or captured, were returning from England and had lost their bearings owing to fog, and probably had lost touch with their wireless communications. An official note issued by the War Office gives the following summary of the Zeppelin raid:

"The first Zeppelin was brought down by artillery at St. Clement.

"The second was forced down by an aviator to land near Bourboules-les-Bains.

"The third was forced down at Lagrange, near Sisteron. The crew of four officers and 15 men were taken prisoner after they had burned the airship.

"The fourth Zeppelin was brought down in the same region about 2 p. m.

"The fifth and sixth airships were reported passing above Gap and were out of control.

"The seventh landed at Montigny-le-Roi, debarked its wounded occupants, threw out ballast and then departed.

It was chased by aviators in the direction of Eole and Besancon and later was signaled, together with the eighth Zeppelin, as passing over Pontailler, in Cote d'Or, making for Switzerland."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

As the result of the state of affairs in Mohn Sound, it was recognized as being necessary to transfer the base of our forces defending this region to a more secure point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, only retaining at the former base observation elements.

Despite the difficult conditions and the enemy's measures to prevent our sortie from Mohn Sound, we succeeded without loss and in perfect order, in evacuating not only the bulk of our military forces, but also the whole of the naval installations in Mohn Sound, notably the transports and smaller craft.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions on the Tertine front on Saturday brisk engagements with rifle fire took place here and there. Northeast of Lagni Pasinair, enemy parties were driven back and counter-attacked by our patrols. In the Bocche region in the Pellegrino Valley enemy parties came in contact with the garrisons of our advanced posts but after a heavy struggle they were forced to withdraw to their positions.

On the Julian front the enemy artillery showed spasmodic activity. Our batteries replied with well-directed bursts of fire and effective concentration.

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EXPLANATION OF KORNILOFF REVOLT

Colonel Choumsky Declares the Movement Had Inception at Headquarters and Chief Promoter Was General Lukomsky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A recent number of the Journal contained an interview with the Russian military critic, Colonel Choumsky, who declared that the movement led by Korniloff had had its beginnings at general headquarters, and that its principal promoter was General Lukomsky, the chief of staff. After the revolution, General Choumsky went on to explain, a congress of officers was convened at Petrograd. The promoters were aiming at the democratization of the corps of officers, and with this object they proposed to obtain from the Congress an official mandate which would enable them to sit in the Soviet at Petrograd, together with the Delegates of the Workmen and Soldiers. In order to counterbalance this movement and to prevent the entrance of the officers into the Socialist organization, another group of officers formed the Union of the Officers of the Army and the Fleet. The congress of officers at Petrograd chose as president of the staff, Colonel Gouastchine; while the Union of Officers appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Novoseltsev as their president. The object of this union was to increase the fighting power of the army. The antagonism between Colonel Novoseltsev and the Socialist group was displayed at the congress, which was unable to achieve any result.

In the meantime, the Government deprived General Alexieff of his command on account of the speech he had made to the Union of officers. The words particularly objected to were the following: "Our duty is to carry the war to a victorious finish. Let the diplomats conclude peace with or without annexation, as they please." All the Soviets in Russia, in agreement with the Soviet in Petrograd, accused the Union of Officers of wishing to provoke a counter-revolution, and at the same time the Socialist organizations of the army requested the commander-in-chief, General Brusiloff, to dissolve the union. Brusiloff, however, stoutly defended the Union of Officers. Things moved quickly and soon after this Korniloff was made commander-in-chief. The chief of staff, Lukomsky, who played an important part in the Union of Officers, retained his position, thus allowing that organization to give proof of its vitality. It succeeded also in grouping round itself all those who wished for a military dictatorship. It should be pointed out that the forces were unequal. If on the one hand there was a group of officers enjoying the moral support of the moderate elements, on the other, there was a powerful Socialist organization upheld by the Government.

The Socialist Government, said Colonel Choumsky, was much more powerful than was generally supposed. The Socialists were the masters of all the towns in Russia where they were in possession of both the legal and the executive power. They were also the masters of the great railway systems which were themselves combined in a very strong federation. Besides this, the Socialists directed large masses of the troops by means of the Soviets. They presided also over the food supply of the population and of the army, with the help of the Socialist committees for food supply which existed in all the towns in Russia. They were, in fact, the masters of powerful forces in a temporarily weakened Russia. That was why a counter-revolutionary movement might seem doomed to failure. From the beginning of the movement, the railways would cease to carry supplies for the troops considered to be in rebellion, and the assailants would find themselves paralyzed and deprived of all means of communication or of obtaining food supplies. Then again, Korniloff could hardly have expected Kerensky to accept his ultimatum, for he would be prevented by his connection with the political organizations and the revolutionary movement from accepting Korniloff's point of view. Besides this, Korniloff's plans could not be realized for technical reasons. If Korniloff concluded an agreement with Kerensky, he would cease to be minister, and the Soviet and the masters of the movement would have overthrown him. It could be seen that Korniloff's project had all the defects of a decisive, but improvised military program, realizable on the field of battle, but hardly suited for cutting the Gordian knot of the complex social relations of the present time in their unfortunate, but dearly loved Russia.

Labor and Industry in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The September number of the Labor Gazette publishes some significant notes on the labor and industrial conditions in Russia, compiled from recent issues of the Russian Journal of Commerce and Industry and the Journal of the Central War Industry Committee. During recent months, production in the chief centers of industry is reported to have become more disorganized, owing to labor troubles combined with shortage of raw materials and fuel caused by defective transport. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has reported that between March 18 and June 13 managers and overseers in government-controlled establishments were in many cases dismissed, frequently with violence, by the workmen or the revolutionary committees, and that more than 100 establishments have thus been deprived of their most experienced officers. Local revolutionary organizations have in some instances placed embargoes on goods, regulated their distribution

SOME SCOTTISH LABOR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The threatened strike of the Scottish Colliery Engineers, which arose over a dispute in connection with their application for a war bonus of £1. per shift, has been averted and the strike notices have been withdrawn. The application for the war bonus was independent of the national demand for a 25 per cent increase in wages, put forward by the Miners Federation, which was due to the belief that a speedy peace was possible, in consequence of which "war work" was cut down and other work taken up.

In the Moscow district, owing to the lack of coal deliveries, the factories are being closed down for three months in order to have their plant adapted for the use of peat fuel. During that period the operatives are to be paid two-thirds of their usual rates of wages.

From the Donets coal-mining area come complaints of a critical reduction in the output of coal owing to constant disputes between the workmen and the mine owners. It is stated that by reason of the lack of materials, machines and labor, the majority of the employers have ceased almost wholly to do repairs, and are not replacing worn-out machines.

The Provisional Government has under consideration a bill for the formation of a Central Committee for the Distribution of Labor under the presidency of the Minister of Labor. The functions of this committee will include the study of the problems of systematic utilization and distribution of labor for the needs of Government and public utility undertakings, the formation of a plan for the distribution of workpeople among various industries and districts, and the preparation of lists of workmen who can be spared from the army and of those liable to military service. Local committees will be appointed by the central body. In the meantime, the employment department of the Ministry of Labor has circularized the Municipal and Zemstvo Councils, asking what public works they could undertake, either now or later, what state subsidies they would need for the execution of such works, and how many workpeople would be required. The Minister has also requested these authorities to establish labor exchanges.

The general disorganization of industry in recent months is in large measure due to the reduced efficiency of railway transport, which is illustrated by figures showing the reduction in the quantity of goods carried by the railways in each of the months March to June this year, as compared with last year. On this basis, March last showed a decline of 11 per cent, April and May each 19 per cent, and June 25 per cent. Since the beginning of the present year, the number of worn-out engines has increased from 3382 to 4793, the total number of engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out goods wagons, which in January last was 25,810, had, by May, 1917, increased to 42,570. The increase in the numbers of worn-out engines and wagons is stated to be wholly due to a decrease in the efficiency of labor—a decrease which, all reports declare, amounts to 50 per cent.

ECONOMIC REGIONS IN FRANCE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Towards the end of last August, M. Clementel, Minister for Commerce, Industry, Post and Telegraph, sent to the different chambers of commerce a project for the division of France into economic regions and asked that in each case answers on the following three points might be returned to him:—"If any objection was seen to the principle of grouping the chambers of commerce by districts; if the project of grouping the chambers of commerce by districts, such as had been established by their services, would be acceptable without modification; and if the organizations would be disposed to contribute to the expenditure incurred by the representatives throughout the economic district."

According to M. Clementel's plan the Côte d'Or, part of Saône-et-Loire, Doubs, the Haute-Saône and Jura would unite the chambers of commerce of Auxerre, Sens, Dijon, Beaune, Châlons-sur-Saône, Besançon, Gray, Lure, and Lons-le-Sauvage. After much consideration of the grouping of the district, "the principle of the project" was accepted by the Chamber of Commerce of Beaune, but when it came to the question of the grouping of regions, the Chamber of Commerce considered that from Auxerre to Villefranche-sur-Saône the vine-growing interest took precedence of all others, and that to detach Mâcon and Villefranche from the Burgundy district would be an economic heresy. A resolution was passed declaring that Burgundy, that is to say, the extent of territory comprising Auxerre, Sens, Dijon, Beaune, Châlons, Mâcon, Villefranche and Bourg, constituted an autonomous region. The Chamber of Commerce declared that in the economic interests of the country it associated itself with the resources at its disposition. The first days must be devoted to taking stock and till he had done this it was too soon to talk of a program, even while keeping to generalities. All he could say was that they had decided that morning to form a large economic council. This council, over which M. Doumer would preside, would coordinate all the departments, both those near at hand and those at a distance, which were concerned in providing for the needs of the country, not only for the supply of food, but also for all products necessary to economic life. What was needed was to do away with watertight compartments, to fuse all the services, and to pool all the sources of production or importation as much for the needs of the army as for those of the civil population. Only

in this way, they believed, would they be able to make the utmost use of their means of transport and avoid waste of foodstuffs or of time; each being equally undesirable. Suppose, for instance, M. Long proceeded, the different ministers had come to an agreement as to the quantity of such and such a product, to be imported, it was clear that it would be much easier to make arrangements for its transport, and the committee would afterward arrange for its distribution between the army and the civil population. What they wished to do, above all, was to coordinate all their efforts and to sum up everything which they had at their disposal. They were firmly convinced that in this way they could make very satisfactory provision for the needs of the time, especially if they had the moral support of the country.

It was easy, the Journal stated, to understand the reserve shown by the new minister, but it went on to recall the fact that last March in the course of a debate on the economic crisis M. Long had stated his views. It was not, for him, a case for restrictions only, but for an intensification of production. As many men as possible should be devoted to agriculture, and the amount of corn produced in France and her colonies must be increased.

M. Long went on to say that the interviewer that he considered that the great mistake had been the effort made to render the war agreeable and popular. It was an economic mistake, a political mistake and a still greater moral mistake. The war must be seen for what it was, if it was to be carried through to the end. Its terrible nature must be realized in order that people might be willing to make the greatest sacrifices and supreme efforts, and that they might not, even in the moment of victory, allow the sources of the nation's life and of its economic renaissance to become exhausted.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A memorandum has recently been issued by the Board of Agriculture which explains the chief provisions of the Corn Production Act, 1917, as regards agricultural wages in England and Wales.

The act provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales which will be responsible for fixing minimum rates of wages for men and boys, women and girls employed in agriculture not only on farms, but also on osier land, woodland, orchards, market gardens and nursery grounds.

The wages board will consist of equal numbers of members appointed by agricultural employers and workers with the addition of a certain number of impartial representatives appointed by the Board of Agriculture, which will also nominate the chairman and secretary. Women as well as men will be eligible for election on the Wages Board.

It will be the duty of the Wages Board to fix minimum rates of wages for time work for all classes of workers, and they may, if they think fit, also fix minimum rates of wages for piece work. These rates, whether for time or piece work, may be fixed so as to apply universally to workers employed in agriculture, or they may be different for different districts, or for different classes of workers, or for different kinds and conditions of employment.

Once a minimum rate of wages has been fixed, it will be illegal for any employer to employ a workman at a rate lower than the minimum rate. In certain cases, however, the Wages Board will have power to grant a permit of exemption if they are satisfied that a workman is incapable of earning the minimum rate applicable. In cases where a worker is employed on piece work and a minimum rate, but no minimum piece rate has been fixed by the Wages Board, for the work on which he is employed, if his earnings fall below what he would have earned at the minimum time rate applicable, he has the right to complain to the Wages Board, who may direct the employer to pay the difference. The Board of Agriculture may also appoint officers to investigate complaints and to enforce the provisions of the act as regards the minimum rate of wages.

The Wages Board may, and if required by the Board of Agriculture must establish district wages committees to act for areas determined by the Wages Board. The district wages committees will be composed of equal numbers of representatives of local employers and local workers, and at least one member of the Wages Board or other person nominated by the Board of Agriculture shall sit on each district committee.

The members of the economic committee will be charged, in so far as each is concerned with the execution of the present order. The secretariat of the committee will communicate the decisions taken to the departments concerned, after they have been confirmed, when necessary, by the Council of Ministers.

The meetings of the economic committee will be convoked by its president one or more times in each week as may be required.

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The Journal publishes an interview with M. Maurice Long, in which the new Minister for Food Supply sketched the main lines of the program which he intended to follow. Before he could hope to realize his projects, said M. Long, he must be fully acquainted with the resources at his disposition. The first days must be devoted to taking stock and till he had done this it was too soon to talk of a program, even while keeping to generalities. All he could say was that they had decided that morning to form a large economic council. This council, over which M. Doumer would preside, would coordinate all the departments, both those near at hand and those at a distance, which were concerned in providing for the needs of the country, not only for the supply of food, but also for all products necessary to economic life.

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watertight compartments, to fuse all the services, and to pool all the sources of production or importation as much for the needs of the army as for those of the civil population. Only

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS AVERTED

Serious Situation Arose Over the Dissatisfaction Felt With the Policy of Signor Orlando, the Minister of Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROMA, Italy.—The ministerial crisis which has lately seemed imminent on account of the dissatisfaction felt with the policy of the Minister of the Interior, Signor Orlando, has been averted. The opinion that that Minister would not continue to hold his present position, has been freely expressed in certain quarters. Representatives of the Interventionist party, comprising members of the Nationalist, Radical, Reformist Socialist, Republican, Liberal and Constitutional Democratic parties recently met and passed an order of the day stating that in consideration of the general situation in the country and the bad effects produced by Signor Orlando's internal policy they begged that he should be replaced by some one more capable of meeting the requirements of the times through which Italy was passing. The interventionist newspapers have daily contained long articles on the subject and parisons have been freely drawn between the policy pursued in France by M. Malvy and that in Italy by Signor Orlando. The Corriere della Sera, a censored article, asks why those who have desired the war and victory at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, such as Sonnino and Bissolati, have adopted such a poor solution for vital problems. It answers this question by saying that they believe that, while bringing about the downfall of the Ministry would be easy, it would be difficult to construct another which would have a large measure of support in the two chambers. Excited peoples told them not to pay heed to Parliament and to go forward. But these were people who did not reflect. Those who did not wish for impossible coups d'état must seek other solutions for overcoming the difficulties which obstructed the path.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM OPPOSED IN SAXONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DRESDEN, Germany.—Whatever may or may not be afoot in Prussia, He says in his decree announcing the system that first consideration shall be given to the products of the soil, and to industries that assist in domestic and foreign production. Betterment of transportation facilities and communications, and freight economies by railways and steamship lines, are other matters for which the council will provide.

ITALIAN DOCKERS DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Difficulties have occurred with the dock workers at Civitavecchia, who have refused to unload a large vessel loaded with corn. No details as to the matter have so far appeared in the press, but the opposition has been freely advanced that the occurrence is due to the work of those who are endeavoring to undermine the internal resistance of the country. It is said the Government is contemplating energetic measures and there seems little doubt that in this they would have the support of the country.

This incident not unnaturally called forth sharp criticism during the debate that followed, and it will be interesting to watch its effect in view of the serious warnings given the Government by so many speakers during the last session of the Diet as to the growth of disaffection and unrest among the people.

The new order concerning the Commissariat for Food Consumption, was briefly discussed and also the new arrangements by means of which a closer connection is to be established between that office and the Ministry of the Interior. An official communication was issued later by the Agencia Stefani, stating that the Council of Ministers had discussed their general policy at two sittings and had come to the unanimous conclusion that this answered to the needs of the present conditions of the country. The question of the food policy and of the reorganization of the Commissariat for Food Consumption had also been discussed. An official announcement of the resignation of Signor Vigliani followed, but so far, although the resignation of Signor Corradini is affirmed by the newspapers, the official announcement of it has not been made.

The comments of the press on the

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REGULAR MAILING

SATURDAYS, NOVEMBER 10, 1917

REGULAR MAILING

CHEQUERS COURT BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Beautiful House Amongst Chiltern Hills in England Presented to Nation as Country Residence for Prime Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As already reported in the cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Arthur Lee, M. P., has decided to give his beautiful country house, the historic Chequers Court in Buckinghamshire, to the nation, as an official country residence for the prime ministers of the future. Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the offer, and has signified his willingness as soon as the preliminaries are completed, to attend and preside over the first meeting of the trustees, to whose care the property is to be consigned.

The purpose of the trust, Sir Arthur Lee explains in a memorandum dealing with the matter, is that the ownership of the Chequers estate, with the mansion house and everything it contains, shall be transferred forthwith as a free gift (in trust) to the nation, on the conditions that the present owners may (if they so desire) remain in occupation as tenants of the trustees, but that ultimately the house should be used and maintained in perpetuity as the official residence of the British Prime Minister. The scheme is not a mere whim, Sir Arthur explains, but a carefully thought out policy based on long experience of political life and official conditions of the beneficial effect which Chequers invariably exercises on the hard-working man of affairs.

The main features of the scheme are, therefore, the memorandum continues, designed not merely to make Chequers available as the official country residence of the Prime Minister of the day, but to tempt him to visit it regularly, and to make it possible for him to live there even if his income should be limited to his salary.

With this object a sufficient endowment is provided to cover the cost of a permanent nucleus staff of servants, of keeping up the gardens and grounds, of maintenance and repairs, and other necessary outgoings. There is also a "residential" allowance for the official occupant, calculated in a fashion deliberately designed to encourage regular week-end visits.

The object being to preserve the trust in perpetuity, steps have been taken to constitute a board of ex-officio trustees, whose functions or offices are likely to be permanent and of a kind to enlist their interest in the objects of the scheme. This board has been constituted as follows, with the approval of all the present holders of the offices concerned:

The Prime Minister;
The Speaker, House of Commons;
Foreign Secretary;

The Chancellor of the Exchequer;
President of the Board of Agriculture;

First Commissioner of Works;
Chairman of Executive Committee of National Trust for Places of Historical Interest;

Director of the National Gallery;
Or the equivalent posts in the future, with power to add to their number.

Four to form a quorum, and the board to meet not less than once a year, and not less than once in three years at Chequers.

As already explained, the main object of the scheme is to provide a residence for the prime ministers. It might happen, however, that for some reason or other an individual Premier might be unwilling to exercise his right of residence. In that event, and in order to provide against the house being left unoccupied, the following list of alternative occupants is suggested, to whom the full privilege of residence (under the scheme) should be offered in turn and in the order named:

Chancellor of the Exchequer (in view of the ancient association of his office with the house);
Foreign Secretary;

The American Ambassador;
Speaker of the House of Commons;
Minister for Agriculture;
First Lord of the Admiralty;
Secretary of State for War;
First Commissioner of Works.

The power to reconsider his decision, and to resume the right to occupancy, should always be reserved to the Prime Minister of the day.

Another cardinal object of the scheme is to preserve, so far as possible, the main architectural and archaeological features of the house and surroundings in their present restored condition. It will therefore be provided, and strictly enjoined, in the trust deed that no alteration, mutilation, addition, or subtraction shall be made to the principal features of the house.

If the stipulations under this head should, at first sight, seem too rigid, it must be remembered that Chequers has passed through painful vicissitudes in the way of "improvements and renovations," and that the recent restoration has been carried out under the best architectural advice and with the primary object of bringing the house back to the appearance and atmosphere intended by its original builders. It is therefore desired to protect it against such outrages as were inflicted upon it by late Georgian Gothic and Vandals, and to preserve, so long as possible, its interior furnishings and works of art, which represent the tastes, collecting enthusiasm, historic relics, and ancient belongings of its long line of owners, from at any rate the Sixteenth Century up to the present day.

The trust fund of the estate, which will be known as the "Chequers Trust Fund," will be constituted in the first place by a capital endowment, which is calculated to produce an income of about £2200 a year, and will be supplemented by revenue derived from



Chequers Court

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT GERMAN SUPPLIES TAKEN

Seizure of Large Amounts of Cotton, Steel, Copper and Other Materials Stored in United States—Hunt for More

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secret service agents, working under the direction of William F. Flynn, chief of the United States secret service, have already seized in this city and in Hoboken large stores of copper, oil, steel and nickel, valued at \$2,500,000, owned by Germany, and are engaged in identifying other stores, said to amount to many millions more in value. When these will be seized is a matter that Washington is now said to be considering. Under the trading with the enemy act, the Government, through its alien property custodian, has full power to seize all the property and

make an accounting for the seized stuff after the war.

Germany's largest holding in this country, it is said, is cotton. This, like most of the raw materials purchased for Germany, was obtained by agents working under Heinrich F. Albert, the imperial German privy councillor and spy master. In the archives at Washington are detailed reports of this particular activity. It is said that of cotton alone Germany has more than 1,000,000 bales purchased through Albert in this country. Most of this cotton was purchased before November, 1915.

Germany purchased several other million bales of cotton through houses in neutral countries in 1914, 1915 and 1916. Most of it was smuggled into Germany from Gothenberg, Sweden, and various points in Norway, Denmark, Holland and Spain.

"Under the trading with the enemy act," said a high federal official, "it is the duty of American brokers and other Americans now holding raw materials for Germany to inform the Government of the fact. Their failure to do so constitutes a crime. In fact these men at the present moment are guilty of a crime. When these men first engaged in this work the country

was not at war with Germany and their acts were perfectly legitimate. But now conditions are different."

Albert's cotton purchases, while at first done under cover—not, however, with any intention of concealing them from this Government—were toward the end of 1915 made openly. In fact Albert had several talks with members of the Federal Reserve Board regarding these purchases and in November of that year he said to one of the members of the board:

"The war will be over in a few months. We want that cotton to set Germany's idle spindles whirling, the moment peace is declared, so that she can go out once more into the world's markets as Great Britain's rival in manufactured cotton goods."

Most of the cotton was purchased by Albert's agents at eight to 15 cents a pound. One official said that to put Germany's ownership of cotton in this country at 1,000,000 bales would be conservatively stating the case.

Germany's holdings of other raw materials are not so well known. Only an inventory can even approximate it.

The seizure of \$2,500,000 of Germany's stores by secret service agents was not made known until yesterday, although the property was seized early in May. Most of it was on steamship piers, notably the Hamburg-American docks in Hoboken. Some was found in warehouses. All the property was held in the names of private individuals and was destined for shipment to Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and from these countries it would be shipped clandestinely to Germany. She managed to get practically all the cotton she needed up to 1916. Cotton was not declared contraband by Great Britain until Oct. 12, 1915.

EXPORT LICENSE LIST ENLARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another long list of articles which will be licensed for export only where they will contribute to successful prosecution of the war has been issued by the War Trade Board. It includes amorphous phosphorus, antifriction metals, bichromate of potash, bismuth salts, boring machines and mills, brass, caustic potash, china weed oil, chrome steel, chromium, cobalt, copper and alloys unless containing less than 10 per cent, crucibles, industrial diamonds, drill presses (except sensitive), drilling machinery, ferro-chrome, ferro vanadium, ferro-tungsten, all articles containing flax manufactured in the United States, flannelette, grinders, graphite electrodes, animal hair, hydrofluoric acid, jute and products, manganese, drilling machines, except hand-millers, mercury, molybdenum, naxos emery, nickel and alloy, plumbago and products, planers, peats, sal ammoniac, scheelite, sodium phosphate, solder, tin and alloys, tungsten and alloys, vanadium, wool and all its products suitable for military purposes and yellow phosphorus.

ARRANGING FOR SOLDIERS' VOTE

General Rules for Taking Vote of Canadian Soldiers Abroad Now Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Final arrangements are being made by Major Furney, who has been appointed overseer clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the purpose of taking the soldiers' vote in the coming election, before leaving Ottawa for the old country.

The general rules on which the military vote is to be taken are as follows:

1. If the elector can indicate the name of the electoral district in which he last continuously resided for at least four months of the 12 months preceding his enlistment or appointment, his vote goes to that electoral district.

2. If he cannot name an electoral district, but can name a place within an electoral district at which he resided for the period mentioned, his vote will be applied to the electoral district in which the place is situated.

3. If he cannot specify an electoral district or place of residence during the time indicated, but can specify with sufficient clearness an electoral district in which he has resided at any other time, his vote will go to any constituency specified.

4. If, by reason of non-residence in Canada, or from other reason, the elector is unable to indicate any particular constituency or place, then he may stipulate to which electoral district he wishes to have his vote applied.

A peculiar feature in the elections is that a candidate, in order to obtain military votes, has to be "recognized" by the leader of the respective parties, that is to say, in the case of the Government, by the Premier, and in the case of the Opposition, by the leader of the Opposition, and in the case of any independent or labor party by the leader of that party. The names of these "recognized" candidates must be published in the Canada Gazette.

GAS SUPERVISOR PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—To provide a check on charges, and to sift down the average of 1000 complaints received monthly by the gas-producing company which supplies the householders of New Orleans, a supervisor of gas is to be named by the Board of Public Utilities. The duties of the new official will be to test the gas at regular intervals, and on demand of any householder to test any or all meters, irrespective of the tests made by agents of the gas company. Deputies and assistants are provided for in the ordinance.

Make sure

You can't tell anything about unidentified gasoline until *after* you have used it.

Then your knowledge, as often as not, is in terms of carbonized cylinders, tardy starts, and sluggish pick-ups.

Don't take unnecessary chances—use SOCONY Motor Gasoline and be sure. Every gallon is like every other gallon, now or a year from now, here or a hundred miles from here.

Look for the Red, White and Blue SO-CO-NY sign. It stands for gasoline that is absolutely pure—power in every drop. Costs less by the mile, because there are more miles to the gallon.

Standard Oil Company of New York

Davenport

POLITICS BLAMED FOR SCHOOL RIOTS

New York Supporters of Mayor Mitchel See in Strikes of Children Influences of Organizations Opposing Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Riots of school children in this city, ostensibly directed against the further extension of the Gary system, are believed to have been instigated by politicians or professional agitators opposed to the reelection of Mayor Mitchel. The Board of Education and the officers of the Children's Court are both conducting investigations which are expected to reveal what and who are behind the agitation among the children. It is also claimed that opposition of the children to the longer school hours, made necessary by the passage of the Military Training Law, has a bearing on the situation.

The introduction of the Gary system, or an adaptation of it, has caused a controversy over the schools which has been under way for some time. The issue has been drawn sharply between William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education, and Superintendent of Schools Maxwell. The former favors the system, and the latter opposes it. Many meetings of parents have been held to promote both sides of the question.

Thirty schools have been altered to accommodate the Gary duplicate plan. The 1300 original classrooms have been reduced to 1000, the other 300 now being used for special purposes, such as workshops, gymnasiums, auditoriums, etc. But whereas these schools used to accommodate only 1300 classes, under the new plan, by use of the special rooms and playgrounds, the 1000 classrooms accommodate 2000 classes, with a gain in accommodations of 700 classes and 28,000 children. The changes have been made at a cost of \$750,000. Proponents of the plan insist that it is necessary, if the city is to accommodate all the pupils.

Early in the present mayoralty campaign the schools were brought in as an issue. It is evident now that neither the fusionists behind Mayor Mitchel, nor the Tammany and Socialist parties behind Judge Hylan and Morris Hillquit, are hesitating about the propriety of using the schools as an issue. The fusionists claim that their opponents intended the issue, making it necessary to reply in order that parents might not be misled.

The Hollander say that Dr. Henry Van Dyke gave them a letter to Secretary of State Lansing, who referred them to Vance McCormick, chairman of the Export Administrative Board, who in turn referred them to the British Embassy. The Embassy referred them to the Consul General in New York, and there they were told that the possibility of their being transported under the British flag would have to be taken up with the War Office in London. Even though they can embark on a British ship, they say, they will not be permitted to take the 130 women and children of their party with them.

The Hollander call attention to the hospitality extended to Americans in Holland when the war broke out, and say:

"We fully recognize the exigencies of a state of war, but might does not make right. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is inferior only in size to other nations. In helpfulness we have not shown ourselves lacking when the need came."

RETAILERS BLAMED FOR MEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Leading packers here charge retail meat dealers with "profiteering" and with "selling second grade meats at No. 1 prices."

"There is not enough No. 1 meat in the country to feed 10 per cent of the people," one packer said.

Packers classify meats in three grades. The first is from animals fed on corn at least six months; the second is from animals "short fed" on corn from 30 to 60 days, while the third is from animals fed entirely on forage.

Retailers, according to the packers, recognize only one grade of meats—sirloin is sirloin and chops are chops, whether the animals have been fed on corn or weeds.

Packers admit an increase on No. 1 meats averaging about 10 cents a pound, wholesale, since April 16, and an increase averaging about 15 cents a pound in second grades, but cheaper cuts have been materially reduced, they said.

"Still another point most importantly affecting the future of the South, and hence the place of cotton in southern economic plans, is that labor conditions are changing rapidly, and for the worse.

"This, then, is the financial cotton picture which presents itself for consideration. An estimated yield for the year 1917-18 of 14,000,000 bales; a present price so high that it places the value of this crop above all former estimates; cotton producers considering the possibility of holding for a still higher price; banks fully equipped to make such holdings possible, and bankers not all convinced as to the desirability of prompt sale—a Government concession which has removed cotton from the operation of price-fixing regulation. This is the cheerful side of the picture."

GERMAN ARMY CALL FOUND ON PRISONER

NEWARK, N. J.—Conclusive evidence that Germany mobilized her forces long before the date on which she admits having done so has been obtained by the arrest by Department of Justice agents of Christopher Schnurrer, a graduate of the University of Leipzig, having degrees in surgery and arts, it is announced here. The man was in hiding at Lake Hopatcong, where he was working as a laborer.

In Schnurrer's effects was found a card issued by the imperial German Government directing him to report for military duty on July 17, 1914, a fortnight before Germany started hostilities on the plea that Russia was already mobilizing.

Germany was obliged to admit that some of her troops were on Belgian soil early in August, but the Germans have insisted that their mobilization did not begin until the latter part of July, or when Russia was found to be preparing herself.

Schnurrer's card, according to the government agents, is conclusive proof that before any effort was made on the part of any of the nations at war except Germany, Emperor William was lining up his military forces.

devices of fraud and deceit, a political party might ride to power. And when, as at present, the very children, innocent and irresponsible, are sacrificed to make a political holiday, it is time that all good citizens should bring to bear on those responsible the full measure of their indignant condemnation."

STRANDED DUTCH SUBJECTS ASK AID

Travelers in New York Appeal to President Wilson to Provide Passage Over Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stranded Dutch subjects in this city, ostensibly directed against the further extension of the Gary system, are believed to have been instigated by politicians or professional agitators opposed to the reelection of Mayor Mitchel. The Board of Education and the officers of the Children's Court are both conducting investigations which are expected to reveal what and who are behind the agitation among the children. It is also claimed that opposition of the children to the longer school hours, made necessary by the passage of the Military Training Law, has a bearing on the situation.

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COTTON FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Financial Aspects and the Duty of the Planter to His Country Outlined Before the Commercial Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"If in our war-created zeal to promote the interests of cotton," said Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank, in an address before the cotton section of the recent Southern Commercial Congress, "we exaggerate its importance among our agricultural products or develop it to the exclusion of lines which mean more in the national life, we shall be guilty of an error which will find disagreeable expression in our after-the-war economic condition and which may even affect our interests in the war itself. If the present national emergency demands or future natural interest suggests that the natural gifts of the cotton states in soil and climate be utilized along lines differing from those which have been popular in the past, or that new methods of distribution be adopted, these requirements must be recognized and complied with."

"In considering the financial aspect of cotton, referring particularly to the national financial aspect, two phases of the situation appear to demand the greatest portion of attention just now. One of these is the attitude of the South concerning the extent to which the exclusively cotton-growing areas may be increased or diminished. This involves the question of diversification; the other, the attitude of those most intimately concerned—the Government, the cotton producer and the banker—toward the question of what constitutes a proper present price for cotton. The principal bearing of this is upon the possibilities of foreign competition.

"We must realize that to a very considerable extent our domination of the cotton markets of the world has not been based on inherent superiority over other nations or on any other condition which may not yield to the influence of time and new impulses.

"The point of all this is that the past and present of America, splendid though it may be, do not provide sufficient assurance concerning its future to justify anything like the recently developed tendency to concede to it preferential treatment as regards price, without any particular reference to the effect upon natural resources, or even upon the possible future of cotton itself.

"In the development of this tendency three elements have been concerned—one, the Government, which, for some reason not generally understood, has seen fit to remove cotton from the operation of price-fixing regulations;

the second, the cotton producer, who talks of holding his crop until there is available a price arbitrarily fixed by him and by many considered unreasonably high; and the third, the banker, who, by exercising an unusual class of liberality toward the cotton producer, makes it possible for him to hold his cotton until he can force the market on which he has set his mind.

"While in the treatment of the financial aspect of cotton, the immediate interest of our nation in the war must receive first consideration, it is almost equally important that we do not neglect the future of this great staple which has played such an important part in American trade and in American financial life, and which has meant so much to the people of the great South.

"One of these points is that the present war demand for cotton and the prices resulting are abnormal and cannot safely be built upon as a basis for future plans of production. Another, that the possible European demand immediately after the war is in an extremely uncertain class.

"Still another point most importantly affecting the future of the South, and hence the place of cotton in southern economic plans, is that labor conditions are changing rapidly, and for the worse.

"This, then, is the financial cotton picture which presents itself for consideration. An estimated yield for the year 1917-18 of 14,000,000 bales; a present price so high that it places the value of this crop above all former estimates; cotton producers considering the possibility of holding for a still higher price; banks fully equipped to make such holdings possible, and bankers not all convinced as to the desirability of prompt sale—a Government concession which has removed cotton from the operation of price-fixing regulation. This is the cheerful side of the picture."

REDACTED

AVIATORS HELPING LOAN CAMPAIGN

Student Airmen From Government Schools Aid by Dropping Bombs With Appeal to Win War by Buying Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Student aviators from all the government aviation schools are aiding the Liberty Loan campaign by dropping thousands of paper bombs down upon the cities of the country, each containing an appeal to its finder to help the Government win the war by purchasing Liberty bonds, so that it is not uncommon to see small black bomb-shaped papers fluttering down from the skies, bearing the inscription "Buy a Liberty bond."

Last week it was planned by the Government to rain down 14,000 Liberty Loan posters upon the German trenches by aviators with General Pershing's expeditionary force in France. These posters, all easily understandable by the Huns, even allowing for their ignorance of the English language, it is stated, were sent to General Pershing about five weeks ago.

The campaign is progressing rapidly and officials now believe that if the drive is continued thoroughly enough, \$5,000,000,000 will be subscribed.

In spite, however, of persistent published reports that the Liberty Loan subscriptions have been far in excess of \$2,000,000,000, official Treasury statements on Sunday night showed the figure is not over that amount. Certain interests are at work in the United States to cause the impression to prevail that the loan is to be early subscribed. This propaganda is intended to produce a let-down of enthusiasm and a failure of the loan.

The Government enters the last week of the campaign with a full determination to realize all that it set out to accomplish. Ever since the latter part of the first week of the drive, almost three weeks ago, exaggerated reports of the total amount of subscriptions have been published daily in connection with stories that Treasury Department figures were "bearish" to the extent of several hundred million dollars. The policy of the department throughout the campaign has been to publish the latest official figures at hand exactly as returned by the different federal reserve banks, and to make public, without change, estimates forwarded to Washington by heads of the various committees.

Committee chairmen throughout the country have been asked to base their estimates on what they know to be the facts, and in so far as is known at the department, they have done so.

A striking example of the inaccuracy of some reports which have been sent broadcast was shown in the case of the Minneapolis district, where estimates of current sales were being published daily before the sale started there.

The situation on Sunday night, therefore, according to the best information that the department possessed, is that the sales to date are about \$1,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000 short of the minimum and maximum quotas, respectively, set for the country by Secretary McAdoo at the outset of the campaign. He insisted that \$3,000,000,000 worth of bonds must be sold, and it was his expressed hope that the \$5,000,000,000 mark would be reached.

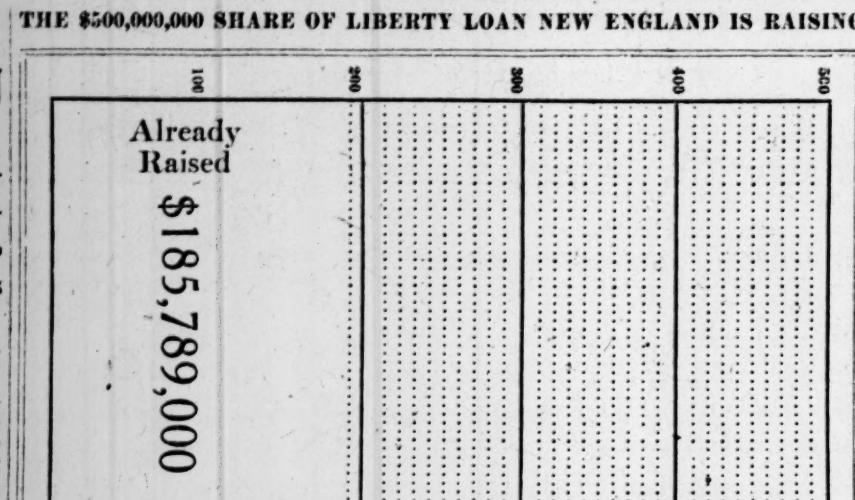
Vigorous efforts will be made in every district between now and next Saturday, when the sale closes, to raise the \$5,000,000,000 total. The \$3,000,000,000 mark is virtually being lost sight of in the fight for the higher figure.

One of the strongest arguments to be used in the closing days of the campaign will be the figures for the seventh German loan, just made public. After being at war more than three years, and having a casualty list estimated at 8,500,000 men, the German people, exclusive of soldiers, have subscribed \$3,107,500,000 to a loan. Nothing could give the Kaiser and all the other enemies of this country more pleasure, it will be pointed out, than for the people of the United States to fail to subscribe a greater amount than this to the second Liberty Loan, when they have had only one previous loan, and virtually no casualties.

Deducting estimated sales to soldiers in this country, more than \$230,000,000 worth of bonds must be sold daily between now and Oct. 27, if the figures of the German loan are to be equaled. The nearer the sale goes to the \$5,000,000,000, the farther down will go the corners of the Kaiser's mouth.

The general outlook of the sale is good. Only two disturbing elements appear: the apathy of certain rural communities of the Middle West and South, and overconfidence, bred by unfounded propaganda and optimistic reports of sales. Liberty Day, next Wednesday, doubtless will see a flood of subscriptions. The country will celebrate that occasion, made a national holiday by President Wilson, as it has not celebrated a holiday in many years. Nor will all of its enthusiasm go up in applause and speeches. It will be a sale day as well as a day of oratory and display. Committees in all 12 districts of the country predict that sales for that day will outstrip any other single day in the history of either the first or second loan.

A strong battery of speakers will talk. These include former President Taft at Hartford, Conn.; former Vice-President Fairbanks at Kansas City; Speaker Champ Clark at Oklahoma City; Secretary McAdoo at Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary Baker at Boston; Secretary Daniels at Columbus, O.; Attorney-General Gregory at Philadelphia; Secretary Redfield at Baltimore; and Secretary Houston. William Jennings Bryan will also speak at places to be



\$185,789,000 shown by the white part, is the amount so far subscribed by patriotic citizens, who must clear away dotted part by Oct. 27

selected later. "Billy" Sunday and a score of other widely-known public men also will speak.

The Boy Scout campaign, which began last Saturday, with 300,000 workers in the field, also will continue unabated until Thursday night. They are reporting good progress.

Recapitulation of sales made through

different organizations of persons of foreign birth or extraction today show that great numbers of German-American bodies, including many that supported the first loan, are striving hard to make the second loan a success.

National organizations are issuing special appeals to their subordinate lodges, urging them to appoint special Liberty Loan committees to solicit their members. Responses are encouraging. Comparatively small bodies composed chiefly of laboring men and small wage earners, with few dollars in their treasures, have passed resolutions to invest the larger part, if not all, of their funds in Liberty bonds. Other organizations with greater means are subscribing amounts ranging from \$100 to \$100,000. In several Federal Reserve districts, where there is a predominance of German-Americans, central committees are conducting special campaigns.

Special efforts also are being put forth by many societies to thwart the perfidious and seditious attempts to interfere with the success of the loan. Yesterday was Liberty Sunday throughout the country, approximately 200,000 preachers urging the purchase of Liberty bonds in sermons dealing with the loaf and its purposes. "The Star-Spangled Banner" also was sung in many churches of the country.

Liberty Loan "Bombs"

Thousands to Be Dropped Upon New York City

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An Italian Caproni battleplane will make a flight from Newport News today or tomorrow to bombard New York City and show how the Huns might do it. The projectiles will be Liberty Loan "bombs." One hundred thousand of them will be showered on the city. Special efforts to "shatter" the Woolworth Building and other skyscrapers will be made. The message in the bombs is: "A Liberty bond in your home will keep German bombs out of your home. Buy Liberty bonds now, the safest investment in the world."

Loan Plea to Honduras

Islanders Asked to Subscribe to United States Liberty Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMP MACARTHUR, WACO, Tex.—The 23,000 men now in camp at Camp MacArthur, consisting of guardsmen from the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, have subscribed to \$370,000 worth of Liberty bonds. A number of officers and several enlisted men subscribed for \$1000 or more of the issue.

Rally on Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Stock Exchange announced a second Liberty Loan rally on the floor of the exchange today, with William Howard Taft as the speaker.

BOND CAMPAIGN ON ITS LAST WEEK

New England Begins Its Final Drive With \$170,000,000 to Its Credit and the Hope of Reaching \$500,000,000 Goal

With today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan Saturday amounting to \$16,451,000 had brought the grand total for the New England district up to \$185,769,000, leaders in the campaign throughout New England today opened their final week of the campaign determined that New England shall be aroused to the necessity of subscribing to \$314,211,000 worth of bonds by the close of the campaign Saturday and thereby raise its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000.

To raise its minimum assignment of \$300,000,000, New England must subscribe to a daily average of more than \$19,000,000, and to reach its maximum quota and make the loan a success, this district must raise a daily average of over \$25,000,000. As the days in the campaign grow less, the Liberty Loan Committee of New England feels assured that the subscriptions will grow larger.

With Wednesday set aside by President Wilson as "Liberty Day," the committee is confident that New England will realize the necessity of making this loan an absolute success and accordingly subscribe its maximum allotment. A more thorough campaign to arouse the people to the call of the Government was never instituted.

Plans are well under way throughout New England to make Liberty Day a memorable one. In response to proclamations of New England governors, arrangements are being made to hold parades, rallies and numerous other methods of awakening the people.

Boston subscribed to \$6,322,000 worth of the bonds for world democracy Saturday, bringing its total so far up to \$76,163,000. Today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank is as follows:

	Oct 20	Total
Maine	\$804,000	\$8,108,000
N. Hampshire	608,000	5,416,000
Vermont	661,000	3,720,000
Rhode Island	1,047,000	19,595,000
Connecticut	1,915,000	24,508,000
Massachusetts	11,416,000	124,442,000
N. England	\$16,451,000	\$185,769,000

Subscriptions for the day included: Suffolk Savings Bank, \$500,000; Copper Range Company, \$500,000, making its total \$1,500,000; William A. Paine, \$150,000, making his total \$250,000; Lawton Mills Corporation, \$150,000, bringing its total to \$200,000; Lancaster Mills, \$50,000, making its total \$100,000; Warren Brothers, \$50,000; Arlington Mills, \$50,000; Pacific Mills, \$1,000,000 added to a previous \$500,000, making \$1,500,000, and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$1,000,000 added to a previous \$3,000,000, making a total of \$4,000,000.

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England today issued what it considers the most important ruling made in Washington, bearing on the second Liberty Loan. It is issued by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and reads as follows:

"The following rulings relative to the application of the income and excess profits taxes to the 4 per cent Liberty bonds issued or to be issued under the act of September 24, 1917, are hereby promulgated:

"1. Under the income tax law as amended by the war revenue act, interest paid within the year on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of Liberty 4s may be deducted in computing net incomes subject to income surtaxes and excess profits taxes. In case of corporations this is, of course, subject to the limitations imposed by the income tax law on the amount of indebtedness, interest on which may be deducted.

"2. Investments in obligations of the United States, including Liberty bonds of both issues made by a corporation or partnership from capital, surplus or undivided profits will be included in invested capital for the purpose of computing the deduction and rate of taxation under the excess profits tax law; but undivided profits earned during the taxable year cannot be included in invested capital."

Insurance salesmen, 2000 strong, are making an aggressive campaign

BERMUDA'S CORN CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the first time in the history of the colony, Bermuda has grown this year almost enough corn for its local requirements, says Commerce Reports. It is estimated that about 400 acres were under cultivation, and according to special measurements calculated by the director of agriculture the yield varied from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. The total yield is estimated at 20,000 bushels.

Insurance salesmen, 2000 strong, are making an aggressive campaign

FURS

Taupe furs—to the fore—Plenty here, both fox and wolf—but buy now.

The fur market has never before, since we have been selling furs, been in its present condition. Labor is scarce, furs are high; orders take long to fill. At the recent fur auction the price of fox and wolf skins advanced 60%.

Taupe wolf sets, \$37.50 to \$75; scarfs, \$15 to \$37.50; muffs, \$18.50 to \$29.50.
Taupe fox sets, \$62.50 to \$150; scarfs, \$37.50 to \$75; muffs, \$37.50 to \$75.

(Filene's mail order filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

for subscriptions to the loan, dropping all other business for three days and devoting their entire time to the loan.

Fishing masters and crews and employees at the South Boston Fish Pier gathered at the New England Fish Exchange on the pier at 7:30 this morning for the second "sunrise" rally of the fish committee in their drive to raise funds for the second issue of the Liberty Loan. About 300 were present. Approximately \$25,000 was raised at the rally. About \$85,000 has been raised to date, including today's rally.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald spoke to the crowd of the opportunity for developing and enlarging the fish industry through cooperation with the United States Government during the present war and finished with an urgent appeal for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

Fifteen women, employed on the pier, then circulated subscription blanks among the crowd. The speaker was introduced by John Burns Jr. of the fish pier committee.

The great Liberty Loan campaign drive has been renewed this week with undiminished vigor. Over 2,000 Liberty Loan workers all over the country are exerting every effort to bring the total subscription up to \$500,000,000 by the time the campaign closes.

Sales are not running as high as officials desire, however, and there is no certainty that the \$5,000,000,000 will be raised unless every effort is brought to bear and unless the people realize that the war cannot be won unless the loan is subscribed.

"Over the top" for the final week is the campaign cry of workers from coast to coast. Not only is the fight being made to bring the loan up to the \$5,000,000,000 mark, but in order to accomplish this result the fight must be made against the most relentless enemies of the loan, apathy, pro-Germanism and over-confidence.

The men are to be addressed by several speakers, including Governor Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston, Col. J. Payson Bradley, Matthew Hale, John E. Gilman, past national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Chairman Lewis and others. They will be organized for drill by officers of the United States Army.

Plans are well under way throughout

the country to make Liberty Day a memorable one. In its hour of need, United States

will realize the necessity of making this loan a success.

When the meeting was over, it was

found that more than \$40,000 had been pledged.

The meeting was conducted in the Greek language.

A free Russian concert in the interests of the Liberty Loan is to be given in Jordan Hall Wednesday night.

Mme. Chatallow is to be the principal speaker. Miss Quimby will play cello numbers and M. Olukanoff will sing a group of Russian songs. Mme. Alava Ondricek also will play the violin.

LIBERTY BOND NOTES

Pertinent questions which are asked time and again about the Liberty Loan bonds are reproduced and answered by the United States Treasury Department in a pamphlet entitled, "What They Are and How to Buy Them."

The following are a few of them:

Q. A United States government bond is frequently spoken of as "best security in the world." Why is this true?

A. Because the promise to pay a government bond is backed by the faith and honor of the United States of America and by the taxing power of this whole country, which is the richest nation in the world.

Q. Has the United States issued bonds before; and, if so, has it ever failed to pay all of its bonds when they became due?

A. This Government has issued bonds before, and has never failed to pay every bond when it became due, with all the interest on same. Even after the Civil War, when the country was suffering from a heavy debt and was not nearly so rich as it is today, all of the government bonds were paid when they became due.

The private in the United States Army, who sold his seat in the New York Stock Exchange for \$30,200 and bought Liberty bonds to that amount, must have a keen understanding of the stock market and the values of securities listed therein, for he put his

money into the safest investment in the world. His superior officers expressed surprise at his action and the private explained: "I have just sold my seat in the New York Stock Exchange for \$30,200 and the bonds are the best investment I know."

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Again the good results of prohibition are seen. In a compilation of statistics showing how easily the people of the United States can lend their Government the amount of money asked for, John Skeet Williams, comptroller of the United States Treasury, has this to say: "With the higher wages paid to workmen—in many industries the highest ever known—and with the larger returns to capital, the savings of the people, despite the high cost of living, have increased enormously. The growth of prohibition has also stimulated thrift and helped materially to swell savings deposits."

One of the four-minute speakers at a Boston theater the other night requested all those in the audience who had purchased Liberty bonds to raise their hands, and a large portion responded. But one man present, who afterward told the story, said that such thought as the following constantly recurred to him as practically every one around him raised their hands: "Here I am an American citizen; was born and raised here and have been

FUEL CONDITIONS BEING ADJUSTED

Situation Said to Be Well in Hand—Some Adjustments Still to Be Made—Bituminous Operators Are Dissatisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. H. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for the State of New York, told this bureau that although the coal situation has some important features that will bear investigation, the situation as a whole is more of a "scare" than anything else. Mr. Wiggin said that the present conditions, involving shortage and hints of a coal famine, are not unusual; as soon as there is a little shortage, every one begins to worry and set up a cry of famine. Mr. Wiggin said the Fuel Administration was perfecting a machine to deal with the situation in a thorough manner.

William H. Taylor, of the St. Clair Coal Company, stated that the operators are bending every effort to produce all the coal possible, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes. He says there is no storing of coal of domestic sizes by any operators.

"All the coal is being shipped to the markets as fast as it is mined," said Mr. Taylor, "but, remember, I am speaking only for producers of anthracite coal. A great many people have obtained a full winter supply, but from present indications there will not be sufficient coal produced to supply the actual demand. The remedy will be—a reduction in consumption and a better distribution on the part of the dealers. Coal is being sold to customers at the price fixed by President Wilson and revised by Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator."

Producers of the city feel that they have a heavy task imposed upon them, since they claim they face a deficiency of 15,000,000 tons of coal. They speak also of the increased consumption, caused by an increased population and an increase in the number of tons used by manufacturers.

In the light of the claim that there is a coal shortage, it is significant to note that the shipments of anthracite for the month of September, 1917, as reported to the anthracite bureau of information at Wilkesbarre, Pa., amounted to 6,372,756 tons, an increase of 828,680 tons compared with the corresponding month in 1916, and only 676,281 tons less than the largest tonnage shipped in any previous month. This is a most satisfactory showing, in view of the fact that September had five Sundays and one holiday, leaving only 24 possible working days. The total shipment for the nine months of this year were 57,778,097 tons, an increase compared with the corresponding period of last year of 7,847,681 tons, or almost 16 per cent; and exceed the 19 months' shipments of 1916 by 1,977,477 tons.

F. W. Saward, general manager of the Coal Trade Journal, said that the demand for coal in all parts of the country had increased more than 10 per cent per year. During the past year or two the demand had increased to a great extent because of increased manufacturing activities, which led to heavier traffic on the railroads. There was also increased transportation of raw and finished materials, and a greater consumption on domestic fuel, caused by better employment of the population and an increased buying capacity of the people in general. Moreover, increased tonnage for transportation purposes, for it was impossible to get away from the old saying, "It takes coal to haul coal."

"The country has been confronted with a large increase in demand for tonnage," said Mr. Saward, "and it has been found difficult to increase the supply in proportion. As to the reason for the difficulty in increasing the supply, one might appropriately delve into history a little. It will be found that owing to returns from soft coal mining in particular, mining operators in the comparatively recent past ignored the word development in a great many cases, and when the demand increased it was difficult to increase the output of the mines to the extreme demanded. Particularly was this the case as the demand for labor increased and made it difficult to secure a full working force for the mines."

The facts pertaining to this shortage are so well known as not to require elaboration, but in face of the shortage of labor, anthracite miners insisted on a reduction of working time from nine hours to eight hours a day, although paid by the piece-work system so that they are compensated for the work in full in proportion. Moreover, it has been found that the increase in pay granted to the miners, both of anthracite and bituminous coal, instead of speeding the miners up, had the opposite effect.

"Miners have rarely worked six days a week, whether they had the opportunity to do so or not. Now, with the increased compensation, they are inclined to work only four days instead of five, for they obtain the same pay in proportion as they did before. Being able to meet their requirements in fewer days, they have little incentive to work a greater length of time.

Transportation difficulties have also been a great feature, for the railroads were handicapped for a number of years by a lack of the proper number of cars, lack of motive power, and lack of proper terminal facilities. It is true in some cases that the supply of labor was sufficient to load the cars which were available, but the labor supply could take care of but a few more cars, and when the increase came there was a shortage.

"So we see that the natural increase of demand and the shortage of supply were manifest in all directions. The strikes which prevail in Indiana, Illinois and other sections are a serious interference with the disciplinary measures and proper man-

agement of the mines. Successive repudiations of wage agreements develop the weak side of collective bargaining, a system which it was thought would tend to solve the labor difficulty that has persisted in the coal trade. Had the operators repudiated the wage agreement, it is easy to imagine the criticism it would have aroused.

"As to the future, it may be said that producers and carriers are making every effort to get the tonnage to the markets. The prices fixed for anthracite coal are satisfactory, but the bituminous prices are fixed so low by the executive order that many of the miners cannot continue operations. The stress is particularly noticeable in the case of small mines, which have recently reopened, and which at one time bid fair to add to the available tonnage.

"It was thought that with the closing of some of the smaller bituminous mines, the miners employed by them would be diverted to other mines. Small operators, however, are generally identified with local industries, and the men employed by them would rather go back to farming or other industries of the neighborhood than enter other fields.

"Under present conditions much depends on the temper of the miners and weather conditions, which are so influential at this time of the year. Mild days will mean the postponing of the period of acute demand and further the advancement of shipments. By next week this plan is to be in full force, and a drop of 25 cents a bushel is expected.

Concerning the potato situation, Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator said: "We have a harvest of 59 per cent in excess of the crop of last year. The price, which is somewhat higher than at this period last year is due to the tendency on the part of the producer to hold the potatoes for higher prices than last year, despite the greatly increased crop, and to the temporary inability of the railroads to furnish equipment sufficient to move from many sections the quantity available at this time." Weekly reports from the United States Bureau of Markets say that large quantities of potatoes are being put in storage on account of a car shortage.

An advance which started in the latter summer with potatoes at 75 cents a peck, has continued until on Oct. 10, the price was 38 cents, on Oct. 15, 44 cents and on Oct. 16, 60 cents at the same retail store. The wholesale price has advanced from \$2.60 and \$2.75 per two-bushel bag on Oct. 1, to \$3.85 and \$4.25 a two-bushel bag today. The price in bulk at Charlestown, per bushel, has gone from \$1.30 to \$1.85 since the first of the month. Practically all reports, statements from dealers and government reviews give the principal reason for the high price to the practice of the farmers in holding back their crops. On Oct. 22, 1916, the wholesale price was \$2.75 to \$2.80 per two-bushel bag.

Rockefeller Plan Upheld

Colorado Commission Rules Miners Have No Ground to Strike

DENVER, Colo.—The Colorado Industrial Commission, after a two-months' investigation of the workings of the so-called Rockefeller plan which governs relations between employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and its officials, has decided that objection to it on the part of union coal miners would not be sufficient grounds for striking.

The miners last summer served notice upon the industrial commission of their intention to strike this fall, because the Rockefeller plan did not distinguish feature of the industrial situation, the miners as a whole are satisfied since increased wages were granted Oct. 1.

It is claimed that the workers are now convinced that but for the excitement engendered by union organizers, followed by a general stoppage of work, the increase granted on Oct. 1 would have been granted in July.

POTATO WEEK SEES THE PRICES RISING

Average Retail Quotation of 60 Cents a Peck in Boston Is About 20 Cents Higher Than at This Time Last Year

"Potato week" started in Boston today with an average retail quotation at 60 cents a peck, about 20 cents higher than in 1916, and the wholesale price about 50 cents a bushel above last year's quotations, despite an estimate increase of 176,563,000 bushels in the production of the United States. Curiously, the movement started in August to relieve the farmer of his surplus production finds this same farmer today holding back his supply for higher prices, say Massachusetts Food Administration officials.

Particularly is this true concerning Maine, they say. Boston distributors have notified the commission that steps are about to be taken to obtain their potato supply from New York State and other producing areas, giving the Maine farmers a chance to reflect and bring their prices down to the reasonable level sought by the Food Administration.

By next week this plan is to be in full force, and a drop of 25 cents a bushel is expected.

There are also small amounts of Bay State squash, 2c lb.; broccoli, 75¢ lb.; kohlrabi, 40¢/50c box; oyster plant, 1¢; citron, 1.50¢ box; watercress, 1.25¢ box; quinces, 3¢/4¢ box; white radish, 90¢/80¢ box; greenhouse radishes, 90¢/80¢ box; hothouse tomatoes, 30¢ lb.; banana squash, 3¢ lb; and cranberries, 9¢/8¢.

retail 4¢ lb.; cabbage, white, 165¢ bbls. (80-90 lbs.) \$1@1.25, retail 3¢ lb; cabbage, savoy, 104 bbls, 75¢/85¢; cabbage, red, 44 bbls, \$1@1.25, retail 5¢ lb; cucumbers, 22 boxes, \$8@9¢, retail 15¢ each; lettuce, 1775 boxes (18 heads), 35@50¢, retail 5¢ and 10¢ heads; onions, 75 bu, \$1.75@2, retail 5¢ lb; radishes, 320 boxes, 25@30¢, retail 15¢ each; turnips, 22 boxes; potatoes, No. 1, 367 bu, \$2; potatoes, No. 2, 125 bu, \$1.30@1.50; turban squash, 378 bbls, \$1.50@1.75, retail 3¢ lb; Hubbard squash, 81 bbls, \$1.25@1.50, retail 3¢ lb; marrow squash, 71 bbls, \$1@1.25, retail 3¢ lb; tomatoes, ripe, 350 bu, \$1.50@2.50, retail 3¢ lb;

tomatoes, green, 533 bu, 75¢@1.15, retail 35¢/4¢; celery, 1314 doz., 1¢/1.25, retail 35¢/4¢; bunch; 18¢ lb, 1.25¢@1.50, retail 15¢ bunch; cauliflower, 1644 bxs (5-9 heads), 75¢ @1.15, retail 20¢ to 30¢ heads; greens, 255 bu, 25¢/35¢; parsley, 181 bu, 25¢/35¢, retail 2 oz. 5¢; parsnips, 198 bu, \$1.25@1.40, retail 5¢ lb; spinach, 25¢ bu, 40¢/50¢, retail 20¢ peck; turnips, 162 bu, 60¢/80¢, retail 2¢ lb; chicory and escarole, 637 boxes, 20¢/35¢; pumpkins, 122 boxes, 65¢/75¢.

Fennel, 85 boxes, 50¢/75¢; pearls, 188 bu, \$1.50@2.50; kale, 104 bu, 25¢/35¢, retail 15¢ peck; shell beans, 72 bu, \$1.50@2.50, retail 12¢ qt; lima beans, 56 bu, \$2.50@2.75, retail 12¢ qt.

There are also small amounts of

Bay State squash, 2c lb.; broccoli, 75¢ lb.; kohlrabi, 40¢/50c box; oyster plant, 1¢; citron, 1.50¢ box; watercress, 1.25¢ box; quinces, 3¢/4¢ box; white radish, 90¢/80¢ box; greenhouse radishes, 90¢/80¢ box; hothouse tomatoes, 30¢ lb.; banana squash, 3¢ lb; and cranberries, 9¢/8¢.

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UNITED STATES MAY BUILD OCEAN TUGS

Boston Man's Proposal for Release of Fishing Fleet Trawlers and Aiding Coal Situation Is Looked Upon With Favor

A plan proposed by a Boston man to President Wilson and the United States Shipping Board for increasing the number of tugboats available for coastwise shipping as well as for naval needs has been favorably received and seems likely to result in its speedy adoption. More ocean-going tugs are greatly needed for the transportation of coal and other necessities and for releasing to the fishing fleet steam trawlers that have been commandeered, as have tugs from the coal fleet, by the navy.

LOYALTY IS TEST IN FOOD SAVING

New York Representation of Administration Outlines Purpose of Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of the receipt at his headquarters of numerous letters asking various practical questions on the subject, Arthur Williams, representing Herbert Hoover in this city, and in charge of the food conservation drive which began here Oct. 21, issued a statement setting forth the full meaning of that campaign.

"This campaign means," he says, "that those of us who have been more than generous in responding to hearty appetites are asked by this fatherland and this motherland of ours, by the President and Herbert Hoover to return speedily to the simple life. We are asked to deny ourselves some part of the tenderloin, of the porterhouse and the sirloin, in order that larger quantities of meats may be sent to sustain the armies of the American Republic and its allies, and to keep the civil population of our allied countries from starvation. We are called upon by a devoted country to save from the garbage can valuable food-stuffs that often find their way to the receptacle through the thoughtlessness of the servant in the well-to-do home and the easy-going methods of some heads of families of moderate means.

"Nothing extraordinary is exacted. In fact, nothing is exacted." The American housewife is not advised how she shall conduct her household. It is not made a condition of the food campaign that she shall put her home life, as far as the table is concerned, on a war basis that suggests the policing of her food supplies. Rather it is to avoid what all countries abroad have had to accept, the policing of the table.

"Yesterday, going across the harbor on the Revere ferry, I counted some 10 to 12 coal barges at anchor, some of which appeared empty. Later in the day I asked a friend, one of the leading Boston coal dealers, as to these barges and he replied, 'Some of that coal has not been placed; it's high-cost coal, cost and freight. It would not be any advantage at all if all those barges were empty, for there are no tugboats available to take them back for more coal, the Government has taken over so many tugs.'

"This condition is most unfortunate. Of course, the government service should come first. If the Government is not using them, they should be working somewhere and the Government should have tugs of its own. It is only a step from a 110-foot submarine chaser to a tig. If we can turn out the former, we can the latter."

"Recently a government ship has been stranded on the Atlantic Coast, and it would have been better to have had 10 or 20 tugs to help her than warships. Last year, when a submarine was stranded on the California coast, and a warship in helping her met the same fate. I recommended to Secretary Daniels that the Government should have plenty of tugboat units on both coasts—a dozen on the Pacific and two dozen on the Atlantic. A dozen tugs would have given better service for the stranded submarine than the warship, aside from the danger of damage or loss to the larger ship, which actually occurred.

"You cannot run an office without errand boys, or any undertaking without subordinates, and as in commerce we could not get along today without the tugboat, so also a big navy should have them, and to spare. What fine thing today it would be if the Government had a few surplus tugs to help out the mercantile marine, instead of taking from the latter what is essential to the life of its commerce and industries."

"So my suggestion is to order the board that is building these submarine chasers to build also at least 25 powerful ocean tugboats for the Atlantic Coast at a cost of not over \$100,000 each, in order that the mercantile fleet of tugs taken over by the Government can be restored to their legitimate service so that commerce and industries can be kept going more nearly in their normal way. And of course there should be a fleet of government tugs for the Pacific, but the Atlantic Coast needs them first and needs them now."

"It would also help out if the Government built some wooden coal barges, now that these old ship yards are coming into business again. It might be good practice for the larger steamship."

This letter was referred by the President to Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, who wrote to Mr. Hunneman:

"The suggestion made in the seventh paragraph of your letter regarding the construction of ocean-going tugboats by the Navy Department is a good one and will receive the attention of the department, as do all suggestions of such character."

Another letter from Mr. Hunneman to General Goethals, just before the latter resigned as head of the Shipping Board, outlined the tug-building plan, and caused the following reply, from C. A. McAllister, secretary of the committee on standard ship construction:

"Your letter of the 5th and 12th ultimo, containing suggestions for a large number of tugs to be constructed to meet the present emergencies, has been given careful consideration by the committee on standard ship construction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The committee agrees with you in this matter. It is quite likely a number of new tugs will be built as circumstances permit."

When asked about his plan, Mr. Hunneman said yesterday:

"It is essential that the navy should

MORE BOSTON MOTOR APPARATUS

Fire Department Now Has Less Than Half of Its Rolling Stock Drawn by Horses, According to Report

On Oct. 19, 1917, the fire department of the City of Boston possessed motor apparatus valued at \$371,680.

On the same day the department's books showed that it had 209 horses in the service. On March 14, 1914, the department had 406 horses. Today the city has 75 pieces of heavy fire-fighting apparatus propelled by motor out of a possible 134. When Mayor Curley was inaugurated Mayor of Boston, in February, 1914, there were four ladder trucks, four chemicals, and six chief's runabout cars motorized, or less than five per cent of the total possible. Today the fire department is more than 50 per cent motorized.

"I firmly believe that the fire department apparatus should be motorized as rapidly as possible," said John Grady, commissioner of the fire department on Saturday. "Not less than \$200,000 a year should be set aside each year for the purchase of motor apparatus until the department is 100 per cent self-propelled."

"If enough money is made available in the next three years Boston should be the first of the large cities of the United States to complete the motorization of its fire-fighting equipment. The repair shop at Bristol and Albany streets is fast becoming overcrowded."

"The change from horse-drawn to self-propelled apparatus makes it a mere question of time until some arrangement will have to be made for a repair shop for motor apparatus alone, it has been found that the care and repairing of other parts of apparatus and machinery connected with the department tests the capacity of the present repair shop."

Last year the Boston fire department purchased 22 new pieces of motor apparatus, including nine chief's automobiles.

On last Friday night, the inventory of motor apparatus owned and operated by the Fire Department of Boston, returned to Commissioner Grady by Charles E. Stewart, supervisor of motor apparatus, showed property as follows:

6 Ladder engines	\$56,600
17 Steam fire engines tractors	68,225
23 Combination hose and chemical cars	110,620
3 Aerial trucks	30,250
5 City service ladder trucks	29,050
6 Aerial ladder trucks tractorized	24,000
8 City service trucks, tractorized	31,975
4 Water towers tractors	16,500
1 Wrecker (Boston department plan)	4,350
73 pieces of apparatus	\$371,680

Motorization is continuing steadily. The major has been a firm believer from the beginning that Boston should be 100 per cent motorized. Commissioner Grady has cooperated with the mayor and the work of Supervisor Charles E. Stewart an expert in fire-engine apparatus, has ably seconded the work of his executive chiefs. Supervisor Stewart came to the department by Mayor Curley. He has kept the motor apparatus of the city at a very high standard of efficiency and has a motor squad of uniform men at the repair shops and automobile mechanics who are devoted to their work.

Only last week, Mayor Curley, at the request of Commissioner Grady, awarded a contract to the Seagrave Company of Columbus, O., for additional motor apparatus valued at \$78,485. As the apparatus is not to be delivered until next year the appropriation will be provided for in next year's budget.

Eight pieces of apparatus comprise the purchase, three 1000-gallon combination chemical and hose wagon pumping fire engines; one 750-gallon triple combination pumping engine, two chemical combination engines and hose carts, one 75-foot aerial truck and one 85-foot aerial truck. The reason the contract is awarded before the money is provided is that several fire engine houses of the city are being remodeled for the motor apparatus and unless this is provided the city will have on its hands horse-drawn apparatus without proper housing for it.

According to the plans of the commissioner, the engine houses of 15, Broadway Extension and Dorchester Avenue; 49, Milton and Hamilton Streets, Readville; 5, Marion Street, East Boston, and 50, Winthrop Street, Charlestown, will have the new engines, while the aerial trucks will be installed in the house near Brookline and Longwood Avenues and in the Grove Hall ladder house in Washington Street, Dorchester.

In addition to the 73 pieces of heavy fire-fighting apparatus self-propelling, the department has 27 chief's cars, four delivery trucks, and nine chief officers' cars, spare for extra duty or emergency.

Chief Grady shows, strikingly, how advanced the work of motorization in Boston is at the present time when he recounts that in all, what is commonly termed "downtown Boston," the only horse-drawn pieces of apparatus are engines 4, 6, and 7, chemical 1, ladder 24, ladder 3, and chemical 2, north of Northampton Street.

In South Boston, the only horse-drawn pieces are engine 2 and ladder 19.

In all Dorchester the only remnant of the horse-drawn fire department days are engines 16, 18 and 20 and ladder 27.

In Brighton the only horse-drawn pieces are engines 29 and 34 and ladder 11. "These will be motorized within two months," said Commissioner Grady, "for I have ordered three tractors to take the places of the horses."

In East Boston the same story holds good. The only horse-drawn fire

fighting machines are engines 5, 9 and 40, ladder 2 and chemical 7. Even now engine 5 is to be replaced by a pumping engine which does the work of fire engine, chemical engine and hosewagon all at the same time, if necessary.

In Charlestown the horse-drawn machines are Engines 27 and 32; Ladder 9 and Chemicals 3 and 9. Chemical 3 is soon to be replaced by Engine 50, modernizing 1000 gallon engines more than equal to three engines of the old horse-drawn type which are disappearing in Boston.

GERMAN PLOTS FOR 30 YEARS ALLEGED

Talcott Williams Says Imperial Government Has Been Secret Enemy of United States for Three Decades

Relating incidents in recent history to show that the German Government plotted actively against the United States, Talcott Williams, director of the school of journalism of Columbia University, New York City, in his speech at the convocation exercises of Boston University, in the New Old South Church yesterday afternoon, characterized it as the secret enemy of this nation for 30 years. He said in part:

"Nowhere are the gaps of war more visible than when our universities meet. The United States has not declared war against the people of Germany, not against 'Germany,' not against sovereign or nation; but against the 'imperial German Government.' What is the 'imperial German Government'? It is not rooted in obscure antiquity. It was made in the open light of our own day. The German people wanted German independence; they wanted German security. They sought for all three in 1870 and 1871.

"They won all three; but they did not make the 'Imperial German Government.' It was made for them by 22 kings, princes, grand dukes and dukes. They proclaimed the German empire at Versailles in 1871. They made the King of Prussia the German Emperor. These 22 men, rulers all by divine right, and their ministers, appointed by them, drew the constitution which created the 'Imperial German Government.' Our Federal Constitution was drawn by representatives of the people. It was ratified by their vote. This constitution created a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

"The German Constitution created a government of sovereigns, by sovereigns, for sovereigns. These men believed, claim and act as rulers by divine right and not responsible to the people ruled.

"Based on the principle, immoral in ethics, tyrannical in operation, and perilous to all liberty, that certain men are born to rule, the 'Imperial German Government' has for a generation been the foe of liberty and the enemy of freedom.

"In 1908, when the revolutionary Turkish Government was for freedom, Germany opposed it; when it became tyrannical, Germany made this Government its ally. The German Government harassed France not merely because it was its ancient enemy, but because its success as a republic made the French people perilous to princes.

"The German Government has this year plotted against the Manchu Emperor and the Russian Tsar.

"Because the American people by its prosperity and power made liberty desired by all the world, the German Government has been its secret enemy. Thirty years ago it plotted against our treaty rights in Samoa; it sent its fleet to worry and threaten Dewey at Manila in 1898; it offered to England, which refused, to overthrow the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. It has in 15 years threatened Venezuela, Mexico, Haiti and other American states. This very year, when we were maintaining peace under great provocation, it has proposed to Mexico and Japan to attack us, both refusing.

"We have waited long; we have borne much and you meet here this afternoon, fathers and mothers, who have sent forth your sons to the war declared against the 'Imperial German Government,' because the record of 30 years shows that neither liberty nor democratic institutions are safe the world over while that Government is powerful."

CONFERENCES ON CIVICS

In connection with the work in civics undertaken this year by the State Board of Education, two series of conferences on civics will be held for public school teachers of the State. The first will begin next Thursday at the State House and be held from 3 to 5 o'clock. It will be for teachers in the eastern half of the State and will be continued for four successive Thursdays. Teachers of the western half of the State will meet at Springfield on Nov. 6-7, 13-14 and 20-21. A conference of superintendents and principals will be held in Boston on Nov. 10. These will take place of the conference announced some time ago for Oct. 27. Arthur W. Dunn, special agent of the board, will address each conference.

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COAL MEETING PLANNED

In order to learn how they may best help conserve New England's coal supply during the winter, the members of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will confer with James J. Storrow, New England Coal Administrator, at a meeting in the reading room tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. At this time the whole coal situation will be explained, both by Mr. Storrow, and by William H. Atkins, general superintendent of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

GERMAN LOAN MADE TO HERMAN RIDDER

Disclosures as to Activities of Bolo Pasha Show That Dr. Dernburg Furnished Money Unknown to Borrower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Further revelations in connection with the Bolo Pasha case show that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg furnished \$15,000 and that the firm of Amsnick & Co., in which Adolph Pavestadt, adviser of Count von Bernstorff and go-between for him with Pasha, was interested, supplied the other \$3000 of a \$20,000 loan needed by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung early in the war. The Ridder brothers, said Pavestadt, did not know of Dernburg's connection with the loan.

Pavestadt, who said that he practically represented Dernburg on the directorate of the Staats-Zeitung at the time, made these further revelations in the examination conducted by Attorney-General Lewis into the activities of Bolo Pasha here. But the Staats-Zeitung, it is said, had nothing to do with Pasha.

Pavestadt also was the drawer of two other checks discovered by the investigators, one for \$50, payable to Hearst's Das Morgen Journal and the other for a like amount made out to the American Truth Society, of which Jeremiah O'Leary is the leader. The Journal says the money was in payment for an advertisement.

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DRAFT ELIGIBILITY TO BE DETERMINED

General Crowder Announces Changes in the Machinery Selection Based on Division of Registrants Into Five Classes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has announced a change in the machinery of the selective draft, based on a division of the 9,000,000 remaining registrants into five classes in the order of their eligibility for military service. The plan has been approved by President Wilson.

The chief features of the new proceeding, which has been worked out at conferences with local and district board officials, and has been approved by the various state authorities, are that every registered man will know his exact position and be able to arrange his affairs accordingly, and that no man deemed necessary in any important industry or needed at home to support his family will be called to the colors unless the military situation is desperate.

General Crowder, in a formal statement, has assured the local and district board members that they will be given ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with these regulations before the machinery provided is called into use, and as the next call to the colors is to be made under the new plan, this assurance is taken to indicate that the second call is not to be expected before the first of the year, although no authoritative statement on this point has been made available.

The following is the text of the announcement:

"With the completion of the draft of the first army of 687,000 men, a new system will be installed for the creation of succeeding armies, which will greatly lessen the labors of the local and district boards. So far has this been accomplished that it is believed that, under the new system, 80 per cent of the work will be eliminated with approximately 182 forms, which the present system requires.

"Along with the reduction of labor there will be provided a system which will classify each one of the 9,000,000 men who have not yet been inducted into military service, and each man will have been given his place in the national scheme of defense.

"To do this it has been determined to obtain from each man complete information of a character which will definitely fix his economic worth as compared with his fellow registrants, and, from the information thus obtained, to place him in one of five classes, each to be called in turn as the need arises.

"The method of obtaining this information is through a questionnaire, a series of questions calculated to produce the information required. This document will be mailed to every registrant not yet in service, on a day to be fixed, seven days being given to each registrant to complete and return the same. Every opportunity will be offered to each man to complete his 'questionnaire' fully and without error.

The local boards will then examine each questionnaire and assign each registrant to one of five classes.

"These classes will be based upon every conceivable condition, from the family or occupational standpoint that should properly be advanced by a man desiring to be excused from military duty. Class 1 will be the first called for physical examination and service; and when it is exhausted, if the nation's needs are such as to make it necessary, class 2 will follow and thus each man registered will ultimately find his place if needed.

"Every opportunity for appeal from each classification by the local board has been retained and perfected, but proceedings have been greatly simplified.

"The tedious work of the local boards has been practically eliminated by the production of a form to be known as No. 1000, which will be the foundation stone of the new system. Through its use all the laborious work of making and posting new lists has been eliminated. All of the old dockets and records will be made unnecessary, and by the arrangement of its columns the work of the local board will be reduced to a minimum.

"Our new form the complete history of each man's case will appear at a glance, beginning with its order number and ending with his induction into a military camp, while at the close of each day's work the local board is enabled to complete in a few minutes with a rubber stamp what has hitherto taken hours to complete. The system is such that it will present each case almost automatically to the local board.

"The completion of the new system will solve problems which have confronted the provost marshal-general and caused him much concern.

"One of the most serious of these has been keeping together the great organization of the local and district boards which from a numerical viewpoint is of the strength of an army division; many of these officials have been clamoring for relief on account of the draft on their time, and the new system will make it easily possible for them to continue their duties for which they have proven themselves eminently fit.

"Another problem solved was the question of expediency of continuing the examination of the entire registry, thus fixing each man's status. This would have involved a medical examination of each man, whose physical condition might change from day to day, thus making this great undertaking valueless.

"Again, under the old system of exemption and discharge, it would have been necessary, if the national need required it, to send for the exempted man to return for physical re-examination, while in the meantime

PROHIBITIONISTS NOT TO QUIT WORK

Massachusetts Branch of Party Says That, While Name May Be Changed, a "Dry" Nation Will Be One of Chief Aims

The Prohibition state committee of Massachusetts, in a statement issued last night, declared that the party would continue its struggle for national prohibition, and denied that plans were being made to close up its affairs in Massachusetts. It was admitted that the Prohibition Party may become the nucleus of the proposed new National Party when the first convention of the organization is held next year in Chicago, but the Massachusetts state committee maintains that the Prohibition Party and the clause for which it was founded will continue whatever name it may bear, and the essential plank in the platform of the party will call for an absolutely dry nation.

The Prohibition state committee statement is as follows: "The Prohibition Party has not withdrawn from its fight for a dry nation, despite the impression to that effect which seems to have gone abroad in this and other states, due undoubtedly to the reports of the recent conference in Chicago at which the creation of a new political party, to be known as the National Party, was discussed.

The Prohibition Party is still a separate political party, committed whole-heartedly to the cause of national prohibition, and in this State has nominated the usual full state ticket, headed by Chester R. Lawrence for Governor and Matthew Hale for Lieutenant-Governor. It will endeavor to the limit of its power and resources to elect its candidates and the principle of prohibition in Massachusetts.

"Furthermore, the Prohibition Party will not pass out of existence, certainly not until the liquor traffic is absolutely put to rout and driven from every foohold in the United States and its possessions, back to the hell in which it was spawned. The Prohibition Party may become the nucleus of a new liberal party, representing all that is most democratic in government. It may dispense with the name 'Prohibition Party,' but the party itself, its personnel, its principles, its inspiration, will continue with renewed vigor.

"After the coming state election, the liberal elements in this State will hold a get-together conference for a discussion of the proposed National Party. It is not improbable that the state Prohibition Party will endorse this movement and select delegates with power to act to attend the first national convention of the new party to be held in March or April, 1918. When fully organized it is very likely that all liberal elements in the country, including Prohibitionists, will unite and together fight for a true democracy. A pertinent plank in the platform will advocate national prohibition, and other planks will incorporate those liberal principles for which the Prohibition Party stands.

"Such an amalgamation will not mean the end of the Prohibition Party, but the creation of an even more powerful force to carry the prohibition principle forward to inevitable victory.

"The Democratic and Republican parties still refuse to come out for prohibition, even though the war in which we are engaged demands that such hideous waste as liquor entails, be stopped at once. Therefore, we call upon every voter who believes in prohibition to go to the polls in November and cast his ballot for the candidates who stand four-square for the Prohibition Party stands.

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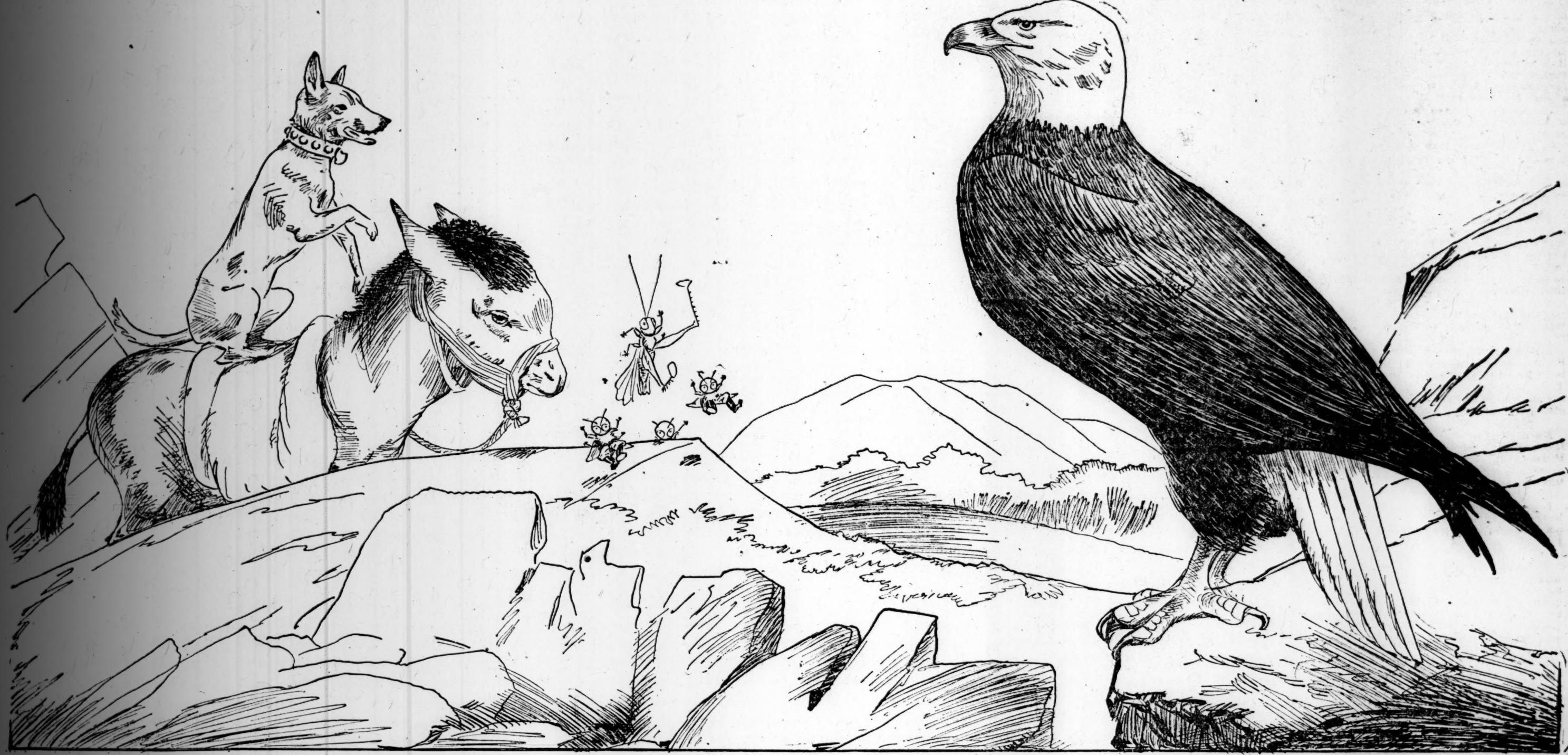
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Travelers Meet the Bird from Home, Mistakenly Called the Bald Eagle



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now, as you may, perhaps, have guessed, Dingo was not proving himself a great success as a mountain climber. Consequently, a nimble-footed little burro was provided to carry him through the difficult passes, over which the travelers were now making their way northward. Of course, our Mr. Grasshop and all the bees had not the slightest trouble in climbing mountains; whenever their feet had had enough of clambering over round stumps and stones, they

could simply call their wings into operation and flutter along quickly enough for some distance.

They were cheerfully proceeding along in this way one day, when Grasshop suddenly began to behave in the most extraordinary manner, jumping up and down and sideways and waving his arms about in much excitement. Soon the bees, too, joined in the same remarkable antics. But Dingo could see nothing to get excited about, except a rather dignified

bird with a white head and tail, which was clasping with "hooked hands" a nearby rock.

"Look, Dingo!" yelled Grasshop, when he heard his voice. "It's the eagle—our eagle, the American eagle, the grand old eagle of the U. S. A. It's Baldy, the bird from home!"

You see, Grasshop had forgotten that Dingo was an Australian. Presently the bees and Grasshop quieted down and it began to be clear to Dingo that this bird, this eagle, was the official bird of the United States of America, the eagle which appears on the national coat of arms, the national bird. When he at last realized this, Dingo, too, began to get excited. He yelled and barked and jumped up and down, and so by and by Grasshop and the bees began all over again. So only the eagle and the donkey remained quite calm and dignified. After the enthusiasm had worn itself out, Grasshop, inspired by the opportunity of being the first to interview bald

eagle in his native crags, produced a couple of notebooks and a whole handfull of sharp pencils, and began to ask questions.

"How is everything in the U. S. A?" he demanded. "How are all the folks at home? My, but it's a long time that we have been away on our travels!"

Grasshop asked questions so fast that the eagle had no chance whatever to answer them, which satisfied Grasshop perfectly as it gave him an opportunity to ask more and more ques-

tions, without the trouble of being interrupted by useless answers.

"I knew you right away, Mr. Eagle," he said excitedly, "because you look so much like your pictures, which I have seen hundreds of times. But, aren't you a little far south?" he concluded.

"Oh, no," replied the eagle, "my range is the whole of North America, from Mexico in the South to Kamchatka in the North. By the way, if you ever publish 'any of your notes, Mr. Grasshop, please make it plain

that, while I am proud of being called the American eagle, the national bird, the bird of freedom, and all that, I do object to being called the bald eagle,

because I am not bald. As you can see for yourself, my head is completely feathered, although it is so white. Only vultures are really bald."

Whereat Mr. Grasshop at once turned a page in his notebook and added a line as follows: "Bald Eagle—undoubtedly so called because he is not bald."

The Velocipede That Went by Itself

Once there was a little velocipede that came to Jimmy Boy on Christmas. It was shiny, and strong, and had rubber tires. Jimmy Boy rode it all day long, round and round the halls, in and out of the living room, in and out of the library, and back down the hall again.

Jimmy Boy rode faster and faster in and out amongst the furniture till mother said it made her fairly dizzy, and all the time ringing his little bell: Ding-dong, ting-a-ling-ling!

At last mother said, "You have ridden that velocipede so much that I should almost think it could go by itself."

Jimmy Boy was standing by the velocipede with his foot ready to jump, so writes Sara Cone Bryant, in "Stories to Tell the Littlest Ones." Suddenly the Little Velocipede started off by itself. It rolled down the hall, gently at first, then quickly and more quickly.

"Stop, stop," cried Jimmy, "I want to get on!"

But the Little Velocipede only rolled faster, and turned the corner into the living-room. Faster and ever faster it went, round corners, through rooms, out of doors and in at doors. And pretty soon its little bell began to ring.

"Ding-dong! Come along!" it said. "Ding-dong! Come along!"

Jimmy ran after it, and his mother ran after Jimmy, and the maid ran after mother, and all the while the Little Velocipede rolled more swiftly and rang its bell harder. It skinned by the chairs, and whisked past the tables, and as it went the bell said, "Ting-a-ling-ling! Ring-a-ting-ting! Didn't touch a thing! Didn't touch a thing!"

Just then some one opened the door, and out raced the Little Velocipede, down the stairs and down the steps and along the walk. And out raced Jimmy and mother and the maid after it.

But the Little Velocipede rolled faster and faster, and its little bell said, "He-he-he-he! He-he-he-he!"

"Can't catch me! Can't catch me!"

So they called the Policeman to help. But the Postman . . . couldn't catch the Little Velocipede. It fairly flew up the street, and as it went it rang its little bell to say, "I'm—the—good—Velocipede."

But Jimmy never was sure, and I don't know, because that was the last time the little bell ever spoke, and never again did the Velocipede go by itself.

"Ding-dong, letter ring! Ding-dong, step along!"

So they call the Policeman to help. But the Policeman was very fat, and he couldn't catch the Little Velocipede. It only shook its little handle bars and rang its little bell to say, "Look at that! Far too fat! You're too slow; I must go;"

So they called the Fire Engine to

A Good Fixing Bath

Ordinary fixing baths have a disconcerting habit of becoming discolored and possessing themselves of a brown sediment which makes them unpleasant to use, says the American Boy. The chrome-alum bath is more trouble to make, but lasts for a long time, and maintains its beautiful clear green color to the limit of its usefulness. When a chrome-alum bath discolors, throw it away.

A first-class formula for the chrome-fixing bath, which not only fixes but hardens the film as well, consists of the following:

To 2 ounces of water, add 1 dram of strong sulphuric acid. Set it aside. To 6 ounces of water, add 2 ounces of sulphite of soda. Pour the acid water into the sulphite water, stir, and set aside. Dissolve 1 pound of hypo crystals in 48 ounces of water. When completely dissolved, pour the previously made mixture in, stirring well. Set aside. Finally, dissolve 1 ounce of chrome-alum in 8 ounces of water. When solution is complete, pour into the hypo bath, and your "good fixing bath" is effected.

The green color will not stain plates or films. There is no better hot water bath for fixing than this.

In photographing any small object such as a flower, a cup, a medal, a book, etc., a black background is often desired. But a sheet of black card-board behind the object does not always produce as dark a ground as is wanted, on account of too much illumination, or too strong development of the negative or the use of too soft a paper for printing.

To produce a dead black background behind any object, make a positive print from the negative on glass—that is, on a plate, instead of on paper. When this is developed and fixed positive is dry, outline the central object on the film with India ink, by means of a fine steel pen or a very tiny camel's hair brush. As soon as this is dry, block out all the rest of the background to the India ink line with opaque, a paint which comes prepared for this purpose.

Now make from this positive a negative, by using it in a printing frame to make another print, also on glass. The result will be a negative with a perfectly transparent background, which, of course, will print absolutely black on any kind of paper.

O the Barley-Candy Boy! O the Barley-Candy Boy! Who lived in the toy-man's window, 'tis little he had of joy! For he could not eat a bit of sweet, nor any sugar at all, Unless he ran a fearful risk of being a cannibal.

Mary E. Wilkins.

Grandmother's Story

"Now hang up your sunbonnet, Marthy, And get out your patchwork square, And sit down here and sew for a while In your little rocking-chair."

"And hear me tell you a story Of a little girl I knew,

Who made a whole quilt of patchwork When she wasn't as big as you."

Botany of the October Woods

How splendid it was in the October woods! Some of the trees were almost bare, some of them were a fine russet brown, and some were all crimson and gold; and the gold was so beautiful against the blue sky that it seemed to Davy and Prue that October, after all, might be the very best month of the year.

There was a brook that wound through the woods, writes Albert Bigelow Paine, in "A Little Garden Calendar for Boys and Girls." On both sides of it were bottom lands, and here the hickory and walnut and butternut trees grow. Near the hillsides there were groves of hazel with their brown clusters, half opened by the frost, ripe for gathering. Camp was made near the brook, and then all hurried to the nut trees; the children kicking their feet through the rustling leaves that covered the ground. The Chief Gardener found quite a large section of a young tree which he put on his shoulder for a battering ram. Then he walked several steps, and butted one end of it against a tall hickory tree, and down showered the nuts, clattering in the leaves—the hulls bursting and flying in all directions.

Then how the children scrambled and gathered!

"Let's clear the leaves away first, next time," said Davy, "so they will be easier to find." And this they did, and so they went from tree to tree, gathering hickory nuts, large and small, and walnuts, butternuts, and chestnuts, and these they emptied into sacks they had brought in the little wagon that was hitched not far away.

By and by, Davy spied a patch of hazel, and each with a basket, Prue and he gathered until . . . it was lunch time.

How very hungry they were! Is there really anything like nutting to make a little boy and girl hungry? And there was plenty of luncheon, this time. . . .

"What makes all the nuts have such big thick hulls, anyway?" Prue asked, as she tried to pound open a thorny chestnut bur.

"I think the hulls must be to protect the young nuts from birds and squirrels," answered her mother. "The trees do not like to have them carried off until they are quite ripe, so they hold them very tight and enclose them in a very tough shell, and the shell is very bad tasting, too. But, when the nuts are ripe and sweet, they let go of them very easily, just as other seeds are dropped, and the hulls open and the harvest is ready for whoever may come to gather it."

The Chief Gardener picked up a hickory nut from one of the baskets.

"You see, we are eating flower pistils all the time," he said.

"Are we? I don't believe I ever thought about that," said Davy.

The Chief Gardener pointed to the little black tip on the top of the nut.

"That was once the stigma," he said. "You see, it is quite like one, even now. Of course, it was soft then, and the pistil below was soft, too. Then, as it grew, it became harder and harder until the shell formed, and it was really a nut. The calyx hardened, and made the hull. The pistil and the calyx of a flower are the parts that last longest, but the stamens and the corolla are just as useful in their way. They form a separate flower on the nut trees. We will have to come to the woods next spring when they are in bloom."

"Papa, don't hazelnuts and chestnuts belong to the same family?" asked little Prue, who had some of them in her chubby hands.

"Why, yes, why did you think so, Prue?"

"Well, you see, they both have those white spots on them, and I thought maybe it was some kind of family mark."

"Wise little head, Prue. And now what else is there that has the family mark—we might call it the family mark?"

The children were silent a moment, thinking. They were sitting under a big oak tree, and all at once Davy's eye caught something in the leaves, kicking their feet through the rustling leaves that covered the ground.

"This!" he shouted, and held up an acorn.

"Right you are, Davy boy! The nut that stands at the head of the family. Few acorns are fit to be eaten, except by animals, but you see how round and perfect the family seal is, and though the acorn cup is nothing like the chestnut bur, or the husk of the hazel, it perhaps would be, if the green acorn itself were not so bitter that it does not need any other protection. The oak is one of the finest and most useful of all trees, and these hazel and chestnut and beech are probably very proud of belonging to the oak family."

"And how about hickory nuts and walnuts?" asked Davy.

"They are in a family together—the walnut family. There are three kinds of walnuts—the English walnuts, the butternuts, and these. There are as many as half a dozen kinds of hickory nuts, and some of them are as bitter as the bitterest acorns."

"And how about Hickory nuts and walnuts?" asked Davy.

"They are in a family together—the walnut family. There are three kinds of walnuts—the English walnuts, the butternuts, and these. There are as many as half a dozen kinds of hickory nuts, and some of them are as bitter as the bitterest acorns."

Authorities state that the Atlantic Ocean averages not quite three miles in depth, and declare that its waters weigh 325,000,000,000,000 tons.

Nothing but Nature and Roosevelt Dam

The chill of the night was not yet passed when the lumbering wagon, drawn by two of Uncle Sam's horses, pulled out of Mesa. So we may read in "Uncle Sam's Outdoor Magic," by Percy K. Fitzhugh, being an account of Bobby Cullen's adventures with the reclamation workers in the western part of the United States.

"There, now ye can look down 'n see the project," said Luke. "That's Salt River Valley where ye come from. Ye can see the river 'n' the Highland Canal that ye crossed on the railroad; up 'n' northward there's the long canal; there's Tempe 'n' there's Phenix where the land office is, 'n' where they make complaints 'gainst the cap'n, Hey Cap'n? Down off that way ye can see Maricopa Indian Village."

As Luke pointed with his whip, Bobby saw the whole flat valley, with the towns spread here and there upon it like toy villages on a carpet. The river ran through the center of the valley, and branching from it on either side were two winding canals, with other canals branching from them, until far in the distance they merged together, looking like a gigantic feather. Some of these smaller canals ran out very far from the trunk lines, and these in turn had still other branch canals sticking out almost at right angles from themselves. . . .

In places the road was carved in vertical cliffs, and Bobby looked into the appalling abysses which it skirted and instinctively tightened his grasp of the stanchion at his side. For a while, they were close to Salt River, and he heard its echoes as it found its troubled way through the rocky chasms far below them.

About the middle of the afternoon, they came out into a spot which was only less wild than the road they had traversed, and here in almost complete isolation stood Frazer's Road House, where they changed horses and had dinner. Other Apache Indians were lolling about the place, and Bobby was disappointed to find that they talked English very well and didn't call the white men "pale faces." One of them had several dollar bills which he proudly said had been paid him by a moving-picture man for posing as a warrior chief. Wherever you go, you will find that the "movie man" has been there before you.

For three hours more they followed a road which, if it had been drawn out straight, Bobby thought, would have reached across the continent. At last, amid the rocky chaos in the distance, Bobby glimpsed a streak of white wedged, as it were, between high gray hills which rose and slanted away from it so that it seemed only to fill the apex at their base, where it

was thrown into bright relief against the dull grayness of the cliffs.

"There she is, Bob," said the captain.

"The dam?" he asked eagerly.

Bobby did not know whether to be disappointed or not. The white streak seemed out of all proportion to its surroundings. It spanned only the lower and narrower portion of a mammoth gulch, but whether the discrepancy was caused by his extravagant expectations or because of the rugged immensity of nature, he did not know.

In a little while he saw it again from another angle and a lower altitude, and its impressiveness and the silent wonder of it began to dawn upon him. He had a good imagination and the huge structure, standing there in that untamed gorge, grew to seem nothing less than heroic.

A STARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

Imported
English
Wool
Socks

With Extra Mending Yarn
Last Overseas Shipment
Just Received

These Extra Heavy Wool Socks are now much in vogue in the English armies because of their warmth and durability. . . . \$1.50

A practical soldier gift
Young Men's Dept., 2nd Floor

Our Illustrated Catalogue, No. 92, of everything that children wear, will be sent on request.

A STARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Skating, debating and relief work for soldiers have been decided upon by the Appalachian Campfire Girls of Hale House for their winter activities. The younger group has decided upon relief work and passed a motion permitting knitting at its business meetings. Most of the clubs have started in for the year and are busy with plans. All the boys are to meet at the Parker Memorial this year and all the girls and mixed groups at Hale House. The new gymnasium at Parker Memorial is to open soon and the girls are to have it one evening a week for basketball.

All those who enjoyed the privileges of Halcroft Camp this summer are to have a reunion in the near future. This will probably take the form of a supper.

This is registration week at the Robert Gould Shaw House.

Tonight will be open house day at the food conservation center of South End Union at 19 Pembroke Street. All the vegetables and fruits put up during the summer will be on view. The sale will not take place until some time later.

Clubs and classes of South End House are starting in this week.

A presentation of the work at the Frances E. Willard Settlement House is to be made for the Brockton W. C. T. U. this week. Some 50 or 60 of the clubs have just begun to work and others are starting.

Much is to be made of relief work for soldiers at Elizabeth Peabody House this year. The classes are opening and getting started at one form or another of this work.

Friday evening, Nov. 2, has been selected as the date of the violin and piano recital at Cambridge Neighborhood House.

Monthly musicals by pupils and monthly Sunday afternoon concerts by the music department are features of the year's program just announced by Roxbury Neighborhood House. Lessons in piano, violin, and voice will be given for a nominal sum. Classes in theory also will be held.

Every afternoon and evening except Wednesdays there will be classes in cooking, and housekeeping, canning for adult women, home visiting and visiting housekeeping and cooperative buying in the house store.

Gymnastics will be held every afternoon and evening in the week for girls and boys. There will be basketball on Friday with a series of games with outside teams. On Thursday there will be basketball for girls.

Social clubs for the younger boys and girls will be held in the afternoons. For the older they will be held in the evenings. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will hold monthly federated meetings. All clubs will perform some kind of war relief work.

The women's club will meet every Thursday evening through the winter and until June. Every second Thursday it will give a neighborhood lecture and entertainment.

Classes will be conducted in cobbling, carpentry, sewing, dressmaking, clay modeling, knitting and the kindergarten, lunch room, milk station and stamp saving station will be carried on as usual. The library and game room is to be open every afternoon and evening. Story telling will be featured and classes in shorthand will be formed.

MASSACHUSETTS RED MEN WILL CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Officials of both the state and national organizations will attend the annual convention of Massachusetts Red Men, to be held here on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24 and 25. On Wednesday evening there will be a dinner at Red Men's home, 19 Pearl Street, in honor of Judge Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga., the great inchohenee. Dr. Frederick Bryant, the outgoing great sachem, will preside, and other guests will be Wendell P. Hutchinson, incoming great sachem; Mayor Pehr G. Holmes; John F. Carlson, assistant great sannap, and Chandler Bullock.

The next day the principal session will be held in Horticultural Hall. Dr. Bryant will preside and will be presented with an elaborate past great sachem's sash and jewel. Among those expected to be present are Frank M. Ensworth, great guard of the wigwam; Guy W. Burr, member State Orphans Board; Alexander D. Gilmore, past great chief of records and chairman of finance committee, and Walter H. Brown, member of committee on elections. All officers present will be elevated to higher rank, Dr. Bryant to that of great prophet. Among the subjects to be discussed will be a proposal to increase the length of the sachem's term of office and an increase of the minimum adoption tax.

FINANCING IN CANADIAN WHEAT

MONTREAL, Que.—With the official announcement of the Canadian Minister of Finance that the Canadian wheat crop financing had been arranged to the extent of \$350,000,000, it was stated in the Montreal financial district that the financing is being carried out in conformity with a triangular arrangement among Canada, Great Britain and the United States, whereby funds made available by the latter country to Great Britain will be transferred to the credit of Canada to finance the crop.

The entire \$350,000,000 will not be needed at once, but only in installments of approximately \$85,000,000 at a time to pay for the wheat consignments and their freightage to sea-

board. The time over which payments will be extended depends upon the ability to supply ships and the amount of grain moving out of Canadian ports to Great Britain.

TRADESMEN ARE NEEDED

Tradesmen from nearly every trade and clerks are needed by the aviation section of the signal corps, and the engineering corps, and an urgent appeal is being made by the regular army recruiting station for all men who can qualify. The men will enlist as private, but will be advanced as soon as they show the necessary qualifications. Of the various trades open, the chauffeurs branch has had the greatest number of recruits, though more are still needed.

Efforts are being made to correct the impression that has gone out about the infantry, or "doughboys" as they are called in the army, to the effect that they are digging most of the time, and are all riflemen. Opportunities are given enlisted infantrymen to take up the sub-branches of infantry service, and these include machine gunners, auto riflemen, bombers, grenadiers, gunners on one-pounder field pieces, clerks and headquarters ordnance.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IN SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The 200 commercial students of the East St. Louis High School have formed themselves into a commercial club, says the Globe-Democrat. The club will have an employment bureau, whose business it will be to keep the employing public acquainted with the number of students who need positions.

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MUSIC

Mr. Kreisler in Violin Program

Fritz Kreisler, Violinist—Recital in Symphony Hall. Carl Lamson playing the piano accompaniment afternoon of Oct. 21, 1917. The program: Tartini, sonata in G minor; Bach sarabande, double and Bourée in B minor; Bruch, Scotch Fantasy; Beethoven, cavatina in E flat major; Schubert-Friedberg, minuet in D major; Graeze, "Song Without Words"; and "Waves at Play"; arr. Kreisler; "La gitana"; Kreisler, "Polichinello"; Smetana, Slavonic fantasy.

Does he play the same as ever?

This question must have been asked in many hundreds of cases on Sunday night of Kreisler listeners when they returned home. To which the answer in broadest form had to be—yes and no. Yes, because the violinist performs just as well from the standpoint of technique as he performed last year; and no, because in certain respects he addresses the public with a new interpretative purpose. Accordingly, those who are hearing him this season for the first time are at no disadvantage compared with those who have heard him in the earlier years of his acclaim; while those who carry a recollection of his former playing can be assured that in hearing him now they are not merely repeating an old experience.

The artist's new outlook may be described as somewhat more serious than his old; as less exclusively musical and in a sense as more literary than before. It seems, that is to say, to

make use of the talking, communicative possibilities of music, to the neglect of the purely tonal qualities of it. It is that of a man who would, if he could, set forth in the broadest human terms the aspirations underlying what is doing in the world today, taking the discussion into a realm of eloquence where neither argumentation nor propaganda has any place.

It is that of a man who is making Tartini and Bach serve modern expression rather than making them simply illustrative classic beauty of melody and fundamental logic of harmony.

Not that the artist is too serious about all this. For there were moments on Sunday afternoon when he was just a first-class fiddler playing tunes, when he was just an executant of matchless bow-arm and unerring finger mechanism. Such he showed himself more than once in the conventional and half-inspired music of the Scotch fantasy. Who would have Kreisler, when performing one of Bruch's trick passages of ascending scale, with final soft note, think of anything but doing thefeat in perfect acrobatic style?

The usual enthusiasm attended the occasion, which was the opening of the Sunday series of Mudgett concerto. The seating capacity of the hall was all taken, that of the platform as well as that of the floor and balconies. The program showed the violinist's familiar ingenuity at mingling works of heavy and light appeal. The playing of the piano accompanist, Mr. Lamson, was in all respects admirable.

MANY BOSTON LIGHTS ARE TO BE SHUT OFF

Excess lights are to be shut off all through Boston early this week at the advice of James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts, who is doing everything he can to have the people of this State and New England conserve the supply of coal. The so-called "white ways" are to disappear until such time as the coal supply warrants this luxury. Administrator Storrow has been assured of the cooperation of the theaters, the stores, hotels, motion picture houses, city, state, automobile and other dealers who operate electric signs.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which will be most directly affected by this conservation plan of Mr. Storrow, has heartily agreed with him, and promises its complete cooperation. It has already given orders for turning off the lights at night from about 200 of its own advertising signs.

The college has raised \$463 for Liberty Loan bonds with more to be handed in. At the junior vaudeville show \$50 was taken. New plans for obtaining money are to be formulated. The campaign will end Thursday and the students expect to reach the \$1000 mark by then.

Preparations are under way for the tennis tournament on Saturday. Miss Mildred Gordon of Providence, R. I., won in the final junior match with a score of 3—5, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Anna Stolzenbach, last year's college champion, was her opponent. Final trials for the dramatic club plays will be held at the dormitories tonight at 7 o'clock.

FORD HALL MEETINGS OPEN FOR THE SEASON

In opening the Ford Hall meetings in Boston for the season yesterday, George W. Coleman, president, discussed free speech and the war. Two new departures in the meetings were announced by Mr. Coleman. One was that two meetings will be devoted to a discussion of the initiative and referendum and the other that Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway, will speak on "What the Bay State Has to Say for Itself." Miss Mary C. Crawford, executive secretary, announced the program for the first half of the season of Old South Sunday afternoon meetings as follows:

Nov. 18—Norman Angell on "America at the Settlement."

Dec. 2—Frederick C. Howe on "New York on Immigration After the War."

Dec. 16—Prof. E. A. Steinber on "The International Spirit After the War."

Jan. 7—Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch on "Woman and the Hazards of the Great War."

Jan. 14—Professor Zueblin on "The Reorganization of the World."

EXEMPTION IS DECLINED

TOLEDO, O.—With the statement that the conditions under which he was exempted no longer exist, Louis Schneider of Minster has applied to the county exemption board for reinstatement with the selective draft contingent, says a St. Marys correspondent of the Blade. His name has been certified to the district board.

Something Entirely New In Grand Opera Ticket Selling This Week Only

THIS is going to be the most brilliant Opera Season Chicago has ever known. The greatest number of world famous Artists ever gathered together in one American Music Center will be here. The advance sale of Season Tickets has been remarkable. In every section of the Auditorium the entire block of seats set aside for the Season Ticket privilege has been completely sold.

And now, for the sale of individual seats for separate performances, we have created a plan which ought to appeal to every music lover in this city. In fact, it would seem almost foolhardy (considering the assurance of full houses) for anyone who contemplates going to the Opera at all, not to take advantage of the opportunity which this plan affords.

Here is the Plan: This week, at the Auditorium, 58 East Congress Street, we shall place on sale—

\$10 Coupon Books for \$9—\$25 Coupon Books for \$22.50

\$50 Coupon Books for \$45

With the Following Special Privileges

First—the coupons in these Coupon Books will be exchangeable for any priced seat in the House on any night or matinee including the series of Sunday evening concerts. Thus, with a \$10 Coupon Book you can buy two \$5 Seats or five \$2 Seats or ten \$1 Seats.

Second—as you see, the 10 per cent discount on these Coupon Books is exactly the amount of the War Tax. Thus, an investment in a Coupon Book pays your War Tax. And if you buy enough books to last you the season, the saving will be considerable.

But the Most Important Privilege Is This:

On the following day, the seats will be placed on public sale and those who have no Coupon Books will be obliged to take what are left—if there are any left.

When you consider the fact that thousands of people were turned away on most of the gala nights last year, you can easily see that without a Coupon Book, you will have no assurance of getting any seats at all on the big occasions.

No delay is necessary in this sale. The Coupon Books will be at every window and the lines of people can move rapidly. Just pay your money and get your Coupon Book.

Chicago Opera Association

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Be sure and include 10% of the original price of the Coupon Books for your war tax.

Cleofonte Campanini,
General Director.



BOSTON OFFICIALS INVITED TO CAMP

Mayor Curley and Members of City Government to Be Guests of Local Members of 301st Regiment at Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
—CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Boston boys, attached to the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, today extended an invitation to Mayor Curley and members of the Boston City Government to pay them a visit at camp next Friday afternoon. The invitation was extended through Col. Frank Tempkin, who dispatched Maj. Rhinelander Waldo to Boston in a motor car to personally convey the message to the Mayor. Major Waldo was accompanied by Lieut. P. D. Hill, adjutant, and Sergt. J. T. Carmody of Company A, R. S. Hubbard, secretary of the committee on camp training activities, is helping out on the plans for welcoming the Boston officials. The men will, of course, be put through their usual routine drills on Friday, but according to the plans, it is hoped to have work completed for the day by 4 o'clock, at which hour the official party would be received.

The throng of visitors at the national army cantonment on Sunday was far below normal size, due chiefly to the general liberty leaves granted the soldiers over the week end. The railroad traffic was heavy notwithstanding, the Boston & Maine running 18 special trains to accommodate the soldiers.

Six trains reached Ayer late in the evening with the Boston boys who returned from visits at home. At the North Station in Boston the soldiers boarded the trains amid the applause of thousands of friends and relatives who accompanied them to the station.

Announcement is made that the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has plans for establishing a rest room for the soldiers, having obtained a house between the town of Ayer and Camp Devens, which will be fitted out to give them another place where they may meet their relatives and friends. Meals will be served at cost, and various recreation facilities are planned. It is hoped to have the building ready by Nov. 10. A committee composed of Mrs. Louise J. Johnson, Mrs. George W. Fearing, Mrs. R. G. Shaw and Mrs. George W. Perkins visited Camp Devens and obtained endorsement for the plan of Major-General Hodges.

Captain Briggs of the quartermaster department has been placed in charge of a new maintenance corps which is to take over the care of the various public utilities at the camp.

At a football game yesterday the headquarters troop defeated the three hundred and first ammunition train, 12 to 0. Many visitors saw the game and listened to a concert given on the field by the three hundred and first regimental band.

One of the buildings was burned early Sunday morning, as a result, it is said of the explosion of an oil stove. Fire Chief John F. McAree and his corps of soldiers containing the camp fire department, checked the blaze, and the soldiers in the building were removed to other quarters. The building will be reconstructed immediately.

Barracks at Wakefield

Permanent Quarters for Naval Volunteers Being Erected at Rifle Range

College men from the University of Michigan, supplemented by naval volunteers from Newport, R. I.; Block Island, and marines from the coast fortifications at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Boston Navy Yard are engaged in the work of putting up permanent quarters for the national naval volunteers at the rifle range in Wakefield, where several buildings are in process of erection, all the work being done by the men without professional assistance.

For several months the men have been receiving instruction in rifle practice, and several installments of volunteers have been constantly on the ground, the Government having taken over the range for a period of several weeks.

Since the establishment of the range, the men have been living in tents, and eating in the one large mess house, but as it has been decided to maintain a force of men on the grounds permanently, the construction of permanent barracks has been commenced, and good progress is being made in the work.

Foundations have been put in for two barracks, 20 by 100 feet, and close by two mess halls of similar dimensions will be erected. All these buildings are to be one story in height and will provide ample accommodations for a large number of men. Each of the barracks will provide quarters for 50 men, and 250 men can be fed at a seating in each of the barracks mess halls. Between each of the buildings will be a space of 20 feet, and the construction work will keep one force of men employed during the next few months. Each mess hall has a wing which can be utilized as barracks for 50 additional men if necessary and in the summer season, men house in these wings will probably move into the present range building.

Foundations are also in for a wash house, and there will be ample room for stores, kitchen facilities and a room designed for officers' mess. With the completion of all these buildings, 1500 men can be fed and housed during another season. From April to November, it is intended to house the men in tents as at present, about 200 reserves being now in camp. During the winter, it is planned to keep 50 men at the range.

A number of coast guards are expected here shortly, also 140 sailors from the U. S. S. Montana who will receive instruction in firing. An innovation at the range is the establishment of instruction classes each Tues-

day evening, with a large number of men participating.

There is ample provision in the barracks for games of all kinds and music, and a large number of books have been provided by the Wakefield Public Library. Many of the men have been the guests of Wakefield citizens at Sunday dinner, and many courtesies have been tendered the boys. Next Friday evening, Oct. 26, the Reading College Club will give an entertainment, and the boys comprising the Michigan Jazz Band will give a concert, all being sailors from the Wakefield Range.

Two new officers have recently been added to the staff here, Assistant Surgeon John R. Poppen and Assistant Paymaster R. H. Howard. The men who remain at the range during the winter months will receive instruction in ordnance, seamanship and in range work.

Balloon Flight Is Made

Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and his assistant, Lieut. Philip L. Caldwell, made their first balloon flight yesterday with Pilot Arnold from the balloon school at Rockville, Conn. After rising no currents of air could be found that would carry them to Boston as originally planned, so after an interesting trip, during which they passed over Hartford, the men landed in New Britain, Conn.

Col. Samuel Reber, chief signal officer of the department has gone to New York to look over the ground of his new position. His successor, Col. D. J. Carr is expected Saturday.

Officers and enlisted men in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., exclusive of Ayer, have subscribed to the Liberty Loan a total of \$1,070,000 it was reported by Maj. John M. Coffin today, who is in charge of the work at the department headquarters. It is expected that a total of \$1,500,000 will be raised before the campaign is over. The civilians in the department have subscribed generously and a separate account is being kept of their work. More than 75 per cent of the officers and men in the department, exclusive of Camp Devens, have purchased bonds.

Quartermaster's School Opened

A new quartermaster's school has been opened in Jacksonville, Fla., and will be called Camp Johnson, where the instruction of second lieutenants who were graduated from the August training camps for quartermaster duty will take place. The course will last nine weeks, and the men will be assigned from Washington to duty with the national army.

A section for enlisted men to teach them their duties as such is also to be conducted. A great many clerks and stenographers have enlisted, but special training is necessary to prepare them for supply duty with the army. At present it is not contemplated that enlisted men will be trained with a view to granting commissions.

The entire 26 enlisted men on duty at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., Quartermasters' section, have bought Liberty Bonds, the total purchase amounting to \$3150.

Army Service Flags Displayed

Two huge army service flags were flung to the breeze by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston today, each containing 200 stars, representing the number of men who have left the employee of the company and joined the army. There are spaces for 112 additional stars. The flags are duplicates, one being displayed at the offices of the company on Boylston Street, the other from one of the buildings of the plant on Massachusetts Avenue, Dorchester.

Universal Military Service

A campaign to bring before the public again the universal military service movement has been inaugurated in Boston by Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired, president of the National Association for Universal Military Training. Provost-General Enoch Crowder is quoted as saying that out of more than 9,000,000 men registered, the country will be able to get only 2,000,000 because of unexpected exemptions.

THREE PLANES START TRIP TO LONG ISLAND

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Three Italian airplanes, the largest of which carried eight passengers, left Langley Field near Hampton this morning for an endurance and speed flight to Mineola, L. I. The flyers expect to land at Mineola this afternoon. The Sia machine, driven by Lieutenant Ballerini, left at 10 o'clock. The Pomolo car, driven by Lieutenant Ballooli, left at 10:10 and the Saponi machine, driven by Lieutenant Resnati, left at 10:35.

The Caproni carried eight passengers. Officials at Langley Field, however, refused to make public their names or to say anything whatsoever concerning the flight.

GOVERNOR URGES COOPERATION

With regard to the 10-cent milk plan Governor McCall said today:

"The people of this Commonwealth are to be congratulated upon the great success of Food Administrator Endicott, who announced that he has secured standard bottled milk for 10 cents a quart. I have confidence enough in the people of this community to believe that they will make the undertaking a success. The heartiest possible cooperation by storekeepers and by the general public is essential, and will, I feel sure, be given. Mr. Endicott and all others who have to do with the bringing about of this most notable achievement are to be most heartily commended."

REFORMATION DAY OBSERVANCES OPEN

Protestant Churches of Brookline Begin Series of Union Meetings to Be Widely Held

Protestant churches of Brookline on Sunday launched the series of union meetings with which the Greater Boston celebration of the Reformation quadricentenary is being featured. The Brookline meeting was held at the Harvard Church and the chief feature of the program was an address on Martin Luther delivered by the Rev. A. C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Among the other ministers who took part in the meeting were the Rev. Abbott Peterson of the First Parish Unitarian Church, the Rev. F. S. Harrison, assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church; the Rev. Frank W. Coleman of St. Mark's M. E. Church, the Rev. R. Heber Howe of the Church of Our Saviour and the Rev. George L. Perin, pastor emeritus of the Beacon Universalist Church.

In other cities Protestant churches are to hold union meetings this week and next. The feature of the Greater Boston program, however, is to be the organ recital of Reformation music by J. Hermann Loud at the Park Street Church, Boston, on Wednesday night.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Harold V. Tillson, the property at 1203 to 1209 Tremont Street, running through to Columbus Avenue, consisting of a five-story brick apartment house and three one-story frame stores containing 14,375 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$28,000, of which \$16,500 is on the land.

The Maginnis Construction Company has taken title to two small properties, belonging to Samuel Carro, and located as follows: A three-story and basement swell front brick dwelling and 1047 square feet of land at 101 Warren Avenue, South End, assessed for \$6400, with 2900 of the amount on the land. Also a three-story and basement brick dwelling at 111 Appleton Street, on 1170 square feet of land, taxed on \$6000, with \$2900 of it land value.

SALE IN BROOKLINE

Minnie W. Harrington has conveyed to Henry Hough, who bought for investment, the two-family frame apartment house, 42 Oakland Road, Brookline. The property is assessed for \$7800 of which \$1800 is on 4515 square feet of land. Thomas F. Messitt was the broker in this transaction.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Oct. 20, 1917:

	Transactions Mths	Amount of mths
Oct. 15.....	45	22
Oct. 16.....	83	34
Oct. 17.....	63	31
Oct. 18.....	90	41
Oct. 19.....	29	27
Oct. 20.....	56	35
Totals.....	397	190
Same week 1916.....	658	255
Same week 1915.....	636	319
Wk End Oct 13, '17.....	331	158
		1,166,740

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Edwin L. Sleeper has taken title to the frame dwelling at 174 Grampian Way, Dorchester, conveyed by Ewen A. Clark. The property includes a stable and 5606 square feet of land, all carrying an assessment of \$8500, of which the land is valued at \$1100.

A single frame dwelling and lot of land at 1 Berkshires Street has been sold by Augustus Hemway Jr. The property is valued by the assessors at \$5800. The land carries \$2000 of the assessment. Abraham Kildane is the new owner.

A 2½-story frame dwelling at 13 Howland Street, Roxbury, belonging to Frederick M. Gilliland and taxed on a valuation of \$5000, has been sold. The land carries \$1800 of the amount. Annie E. Hoyles has taken the title.

HOW AMENDMENTS APPEAR ON BALLOT

The Department of Secretary of State will give to every member of the Constitutional Convention a sheet showing exactly how the three amendments which the convention voted to submit will appear on the ballot at the state election.

First will come the absent voting amendment, preceded by this question: "Shall the following article of amendment relative to absent voting, submitted by the Constitutional Convention, be approved and ratified?"

Second will come the anti-laid amendment, preceded by this question: "In place of Article 18 of amendments of the constitution, shall the following be adopted?"

FIRE DESTROYS FOOD CARGO
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fire today has destroyed part of the food cargo of the Holland-American line freighter *Ijelde*, anchored in the stream off Hoboken. An investigation has been started.

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GERMANY LACKS NEEDED TEXTILES

Faces Clothing Shortage, Despite Rigorous Measures Taken to Relieve Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An article in the current Labor Gazette, based on information obtained from German official publications and from the German press, shows the variety of measures taken by the German Government to economize stocks of raw materials and manufactured products of the textile industry, and how the Government has gradually brought the textile and clothing industry almost completely under its own control. After showing that the loss of her export markets for textile manufacturers has largely helped to relieve Germany of the serious crisis in her textile trade due to the loss of imported raw materials from abroad, the article continues:

The war had been in progress for a little more than a year before the shortage began to make itself felt amongst the civilian population. In October, 1915, the Union of Berlin Housewives Societies organized an exhibition of textile substitutes employed in German households. By Military Order, dated Feb. 1, 1916, the entire textile industry and a great part of the clothing industry were placed under State control and stocks were requisitioned at prices fixed, in case of dispute, by an Imperial Arbitration Office. Besides clothing suitable for the army, navy, civil service, or for prisoners of war, these requisitions involved blankets, bedding material, and other household linens, handkerchiefs, etc. The issue of uniforms to many railway employees was at the same time stopped. By order of Feb. 25, 1916, it was made a penal offense to advertise or hold any kind of stock-taking or bargain sales, and an appeal was made to the patriotism of German women to maintain a simplicity of dress "more in keeping with the seriousness of the times." Later in the spring of 1916, the Ministry of War gave its approval to an order fixing a maximum length of material to be employed in making each article of dress for women and children. By a Federal order, dated June 10, 1916, the Government added clothing to the large list of articles subjected to rationing in Germany, and a system of clothing tickets was accordingly introduced.

It was "laid down as a principle that while there could be no standard of consumption applicable to all classes of the population, it was possible to establish the minimum requirements of individual classes, and local authorities were enjoined to grant permits for as much clothing as might be considered a minimum for each class." As rule people were not to be permitted to go beyond 20 per cent of their normal requirements. Persons applying for permits for the first time were to be questioned as to the details of their wardrobe and only if they were found not to possess an adequate stock of clothing could the permit be issued. Well-to-do people were to be directed to purchase articles of luxury (which were embargo free) rather than goods which were in general demand.

Before long it was found that the differentiation between rich and poor in the matter of facilities for buying clothes was causing bitterness. A stocktaking of the country's clothing supplies in the autumn of 1916, showed that still greater economy would have to be enforced, and consequently a long list of further articles was brought under the ticket system. At the end of 1916, government control was extended to second-hand clothing and underwear. Under an order issued on Christmas Day, ordinary trade in second-hand clothing, linen and footwear was put an end to and the old-clothes business was transferred to the local authorities. Second-hand clothing could only be sold by these authorities against a permit.

In February, 1917, there was fresh evidence of the progressive exhaustion of the stocks of clothing materials and clothing in Germany. Purchase permits for underwear and stockings were only obtainable with great difficulty, not more than two pairs of stockings being allowed to any one person in three months. The well-to-do were appealed to officially, through the press, to deliver up every article of clothing and footwear which they possibly could spare.

By an order dated March 22, 1917, a general requisition of clothing and clothing materials for civilian use was instituted. On April 2 a series of drastic regulations prescribed the absolute maximum of wearing apparel of all kinds for men, women and children and babies, and the local authorities were prohibited from issuing purchase permits to any person already in possession of the authorized maximum. Simultaneously new regulations were issued prescribing in minute detail the amount of material that might be used in any garment or article of household linen; and proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, etc., were warned that they could not be allowed to purchase fresh bed and table linen.

In May, 1917, the Government started relief measures on a large scale by the issue of standard clothing to the poor.

It would seem that much of the clothing now worn throughout Germany, including military uniforms, is made from materials diluted in varying degrees with substitutes such as paper, yarn and cellulose, the warmth and wearing properties of which are doubtful as compared with materials spun, woven or knitted wholly from wool and cotton.

COMING EXHIBITION OF TOYS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Reports from Venice state that an exhibition of toys is shortly to be held in that city. The

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Grey Barnard, whose statue of Lincoln, now in the City of Cincinnati, O., despite protests from the son of Lincoln and from many American artists, seems likely to be set up in replica in the city of London, England, is one of the most original, dynamic and controversy-provoking sculptors that the United States has produced. A native of Pennsylvania, it was with propriety that he was awarded by that State the chance to adorn its new capitol building with his work, and it is to be found on this Harrisburg structure in greater mass and variety than elsewhere in the country. A fine specimen of it is to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, in the work which he calls "The Two Nations," and Central Park in the same city has "God Pan." Mr. Barnard grapples with great ideas and the deeper phases of life, and in achieving his results disregards precedents and the conventions of technique if he feels so inclined; and to a marked degree he has done this in his statue of Lincoln. At the same time he has had enough of the formal training of the schools, in Chicago and in Paris, to know what is valuable in the accumulated experience of his craft. Some time ago he won a place in the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

BARON TANETARE MEGATA, chief of the economic mission which Japan is sending to the United States, was born a Samurai. His preliminary, secondary, and university education was gained in Japan. He was among the first of his countrymen sent to Harvard University to be educated; and from the renowned law school of this institution he was graduated, having for fellow students men like Charles J. Bonaparte, Henry Cabot Lodge, and less well-known but eminent persons whose fame has since been made in law, statecraft, and the teaching professions. Returning to Japan, Megata entered the Department of Finance, and for nearly 25 years served as secretary, councilor, and director of important bureaus. In 1904 he was engaged by the Korean Government as its financial adviser, and held that position until 1907, when the new Japanese-Korean agreement was concluded. In 1904 he entered the House of Peers. He always has retained a keen interest in the United States, especially in Harvard and her graduates, as many of them, from touring through Japan, have had reason to know. He now presides over the destinies of the Harvard Club of Japan. His standing in the financial world is such that the Emperor naturally turned to him to guide the policy of a commission which it is hoped will do much to cement amicable relations between the holders of capital and the managers of industries in the two nations.

A. MITCHELL PALMER, of Stroudsburg, Pa., under the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act will be all on property custodian during the war with Germany. That is to say, he will act as trustee for all enemy property within the United States and issue licenses exempting enemy concerns from his supervision. A Quaker by early training, he declined the post of Secretary of War when it was offered to him by President Wilson in 1913 at a time when the first Cabinet was being made up. In the House of Representatives, where Mr. Palmer was the spokesman of the twenty-sixth district from 1909 to 1915, he made his mark in dealing with problems of finance and revenue production, which was natural in view of his experience as a banker and trader. In 1915 he was appointed judge of the Federal Court of Claims and held the office for a few months. Mr. Palmer has represented the reform element of the Democratic Party in the State of Pennsylvania, and as such has cooperated heartily with Vance McCormick in freeing the party from its former alliance with the corrupt "machine" of the rival party that centered at Harrisburg and at Philadelphia. President Wilson found him when in Congress an intelligent supporter of his policies; and he now calls upon him to assume difficult duties arising from the war.

The now famous resolution reads as follows:

"As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of war, the declaration of the Speech from the Throne: 'We are actuated by no lust for conquest,' still holds good for the German people. For the defense of her freedom and independence, for the integrity of her territorial possessions (Besitzstand) did Germany resort to arms."

The Reichstag seeks a peace by agreement, and the permanent reconciliation of the nations. With such a peace, forcible acquisitions of territory and political, economic or financial outrages are irreconcilable.

The Reichstag also rejects all schemes based on an economic isolation and rivalry (Verfeindung) of the nations after the war. The freedom of the seas must be secured. Economic peace alone will prepare the ground for the peoples to live together in amity.

The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations.

So long, however, as the enemy governments do not agree to such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and outrage, the German people will stand together as one man, will endure unshaken, and will fight until the right of itself and its allies to life and development is secured.

In its unity the German people is invincible. The Reichstag knows itself to be one in this with the men who in the most heroic warfare are defending the fatherland. The imperishable gratitude of the whole German people is assured them."

which was held at the Savoy Hotel and was attended by delegates from many branches.

Mr. Colin Campbell, the President, took the chair and began by denying the truth of the accusation of profiteering and of holding up of cattle, brought against the farmers, which he said was both unjust and absurd. If food production was to be a commercial proposition it must rest on a paying basis, but farmers did not desire to make great profits in a time of national stress. Resolutions from various county branches were read protesting against the Meat Prices Order. One particularly objected to orders being issued by the War Office or other departments without the authority of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Nunneley from Northamptonshire vigorously opposed the Food Controller's measures. There was, he said, very little beef in the country, and so far from farmers holding it up the fact was just the reverse. More had been sent out in the last two months than ever before, and after Christmas there would be little home-fed beef left. Farmers could not afford to buy now to sell at £3 a cwt, in January.

A resolution was finally carried protesting against the meat prices order as being unjust because the feeder of cattle was treated on absolutely different lines from the butcher, the baker and the miller, to whom a fair profit was assured. Not only would this cause loss to the beef producer, but it would also bring about a famine in home-fed meat, lessen the milk supply, prevent the rearing of cattle, and seriously interfere with the breaking up of grass. It was further hoped that Lord Rhondda would so alter the order as to secure such reasonable profit to the farmer as would compare favorably with that allowed to others.

STRIKES TERMINATED IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The Minister of Public Works, as mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, has made a statement in which he says that the strike of the railway workers on the Northern Railroad and that of the miners of the Asturias may be considered terminated. He says also that though the coal supply has been giving great anxiety, he does not now think that there will be a lack for industrial needs. He is considering the advisability of suspending the passenger train service for a few days in order to insure the rapid distribution of coal. He has had frequent consultations with the Director of Commerce and the directors of the railroad companies, and though he hopes to solve the problem in a large measure by national production, the utmost attention is being given to the question of importation, and when certain formalities have been complied with it is hoped that by this means the supply will become ample.

BONUS ON QUICKSILVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A bonus of 4d. a pound has been offered by New Zealand for the production of marketable retorted quicksilver from any mine in the Dominion. The first installment of the bonus will be paid when 50,000 pounds of quicksilver have been produced and the second installment on the production of another 50,000 pounds.

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DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE

BY OTHER EDITORS

Where Beef is Abundant

New York World—The big packers will have no difficulty in explaining to their own satisfaction the increase of 80 per cent in one year of the stock of frozen and cured beef. Their favorite excuse is that, owing to the scarcity of fodder, cattle growers have been rushing their animals to market, where the packers benevolently take them at prices fixed by themselves in most cases. Considerably more than a year ago beef stocks in warehouses began to show such increases, in spite of rapidly soaring retail prices, that the Department of Agriculture investigated the situation, but could do nothing more than report upon the facts. Notwithstanding an insistent demand at home and abroad, the accumulation has continued and is now the largest ever known. One of these days the Food Administration may be able to throw some light on this subject. The condition which confronts the country is not a natural one. With the greatest demand and the highest prices for beef ever known, cattle growing ought not to languish. In time of peace every governmental effort to remedy the peculiar practices of the beef trust failed. Perhaps by means of the new powers acquired as a result of war it will be possible so to adjust matters that beefless Tuesdays will not necessarily be habitual.

Hint From Careful Orientals

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Democrat—The Japanese, it is said, are not going to permit the showing of motion pictures that might cultivate a spirit of destructiveness in the youth, so they will have to forego what is an element of comedy in the western world. This precaution is in accord with the genius of the little brown people. A trade-off illustrates it anew. Japanese merchants, instead of throwing away cans in which American oil is shipped to the island kingdom, fill them with vegetable oils and send them back here, and it is said that they are then returned to Japan, to be used in making toys, linings for cases, bottle caps and dustpans. Travellers in Japan years ago could not help but feel that the people were amazingly petty, living a life as miniature as their toy gardens; but that attitude has been shaken by the strides the Oriental power has made since. Now Americans are being urged to practice something of the frugality that is innate

in the Japanese, and it wouldn't really debase them any if they made a considerable response.

Songs

DETROIT FREE PRESS—A Detroit musician who has sung in the soldiers' training camps of Michigan and Illinois remarked upon the preference of "the boys" for the simple familiar songs of home and mother. In absence, preparing for an unknown issue in the South, the heart turned to thoughts of home and the loved ones there. Hamlin Garland, writing of his early life in the Middle West after the close of the Civil War and in the early seventies, makes mention of the songs that were favorites among the pioneers at that time. There were few musical instruments in the West then, the phonograph was not yet invented, so the people relied upon their voices for music and "a good singer" was exceedingly popular, especially if he was good natured and willing to oblige—and he usually was; it is only prima donnas at \$500 a night who can afford to be ungenerous. Mr. Garland also commented on the character of the songs which the early settlers enjoyed; they were nearly all sad and reminiscent. The spirit of the pioneers, despite their hardship and courage and their hopefulness, has always been affected by the loneliness of environment and the separation of former ties. Their choice of songs was indicative of their deep feeling for home, an emotion which the boys in khaki seem to share. James Weldon Johnson names the slave songs of the Negroes as "one of the things artistic" that have sprung from American life. In them, he continues, "the Negro sounded the depths, if he did not scale the heights, of music." Just as the poetry that touches us most nearly is the simplest in sentiment and expression, so the songs of a nation, those which the common people—the musically uncultured people—love best are apt to be simple, pathetic, and melodic. They appeal to "the common heart of human kind."

MARKET BUREAUS SERVE THE SOUTH

New Branch in Memphis Almost Completes Chain of Stations Recently Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The bureau of markets of the Department of Agriculture is opening a branch office in Memphis. Here the general public will be served with information regarding the supply, demand, prices, etc., of perishable fruits and vegetables. With the installation of the Memphis branch, only one station—Birmingham (Ala.)—is lacking to complete an entire chain of such stations in the South. Stations have recently been established at Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Worth, Tex.; and New Orleans, La. These branches will represent the first effort of the bureau to place its service in the South, although it has been doing good service in the North, East and West for three years past.

The southern stations will gather information on perishable fruits and vegetables, bulletin the information thus obtained, and, through various mediums, including the press, distribution will be to the public. The information will deal with shipping points, quantity and quality of crops, nature of demands at given points, numbers of cars shipped, etc.

The foodstuffs on which information

now is being sought are apples, sweet and white potatoes, asparagus, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, cherries, grapes, lettuce, onions, peaches, pears, strawberries and watermelons.

PULVERIZED COAL PLANT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Pulverized coal that is to enter the market in competition with fuel oil, says the Oregonian, is to be manufactured in large quantities in Portland as soon as a plant can be built on a South Portland site at the foot of Hamilton Avenue.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS WAVERING

Securities Prices Show Little Stability—After Upward Trend Selling Pressure Is Renewed and Tone Becomes Heavy

There was a continuation of the rally in the New York stock market today, and early prices contained numerous substantial advances. American Locomotive, Baldwin, the Bethlehem Steel issues, Inspiration, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Marine preferred, Pittsburgh Coal, Ohio Cities Gas, Republic Iron & Steel and Utah were among the leaders in the first few minutes of trading. Steel companies gained fractionally, but acted rather unstable.

The New York list became irregular late in the first half hour. There were reactions to the lowest in some of the earlier strong features.

By midday the tone had become heavy once more. U. S. Steel, after opening up 3% at 107%, improved to 107% and receded nearly a point before midday. Utah Copper opened up 5% at 83%, improved to 84% and dropped 2 points during the first half of the session. General Motors opened up 3% at 97% and declined a point. Central Leather was up 3% at the opening at 78%. It improved to 78% and declined a point. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 3% at 86%, went to 87% and dropped nearly 2 points. Baldwin opened up a point at 62% and advanced 2 points further before receding. Cuba Cane Sugar opened off 1% at 29% and improved to 33%.

Business was quieted in the early afternoon. The tone continued heavy. Some stocks showed small net gains before the beginning of the last hour, but losses were numerous. New York Air Brake was off 6 points. Texas Company, after an early advance, sold well below Saturday's closing price.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 22

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—J. Brown; U. S. Clempinges, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rulova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.

Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.

Chicago—I. B. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.

Cleveland—G. W. Greber of G. W. Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.

Evanston, Ill.—W. H. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.

Havana—Jose Constenla; U. S.

Havana—José Euseadero of Martinez Suarez & Co.; U. S.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. R. Barton of McElwain, Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Knoxville, Tenn.—F. M. Haynes and R. D. McFarlane of Haynes Hennings & Co.; Lenox.

Knoxville, Tenn.—T. E. Dooley of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Tour.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Emil Olcovich of Olcovich Shoe Co.; Essex.

Macon, Ga.—E. A. Waxbaum of Waxbaum & Bro.; Lenox.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New Haven, Conn.—II. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Willhams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.

Philadelphia—E. M. Scattering of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Tour.

Pittsburgh—Leon Kreiger; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Morris; Tour.

Pittsburgh, N. Y.—C. McDougal of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.

San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.

Savannah—M. L. Well of E. A. Well Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—Al Gamm; U. S.

St. Louis—E. E. Lipman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.

St. Paul—J. Matthews; U. S.

Tellico, Tenn.—D. D. Dether of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

LIAINTER BUYERS

London—A. Ernest Hollingsworth; Tour.

London—J. G. Williams—William Fox of Samuel Farnous & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

Montreal—N. Macfarlane of Macfarlane Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO MEAT SHIPMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh

and cured meats from Chicago during the week ended Oct. 20 were 47,608,000 pounds, compared with 36,301,000 pounds in the previous week and 15,071,000 in the similar week last year.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday rain or snow.

Northeast Atlantic States for week: Fair and cool weather will prevail until Tuesday; it will be warmer with rain Wednesday and again Friday and Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 46.10 a.m. 52

12 noon 57

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. 58 New Orleans 54

Albany 58

Chicago 42

Cincinnati 33

Denver 40

North Platte, Neb. 44

Dos Moines 38

Jacksonville 50

Kansas City 46

Nantucket 48

Washington 36

Almanac for Today

sun rises 6:05 high water,

sun sets 4:52 3:20 a.m.; 3:36 p.m.

Length of day 10:47:10:47 sun sets; 9:59 p.m.

Light Vehicle Lamps at 5:22 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today.

Last Open High Low Sale

AjaxRubber ... 60 60 60 60

Alaska Gold ... 37% 37% 37% 37%

Alaska Ju. 37% 37% 37% 37%

Allis-Chpl. 22% 22% 22% 22%

Allis Chplpf. 75% 75% 75% 75%

Am Sugar 76 78 76 76

Am Can. 42% 42% 40% 40%

Am Canpf. 96% 96% 96% 96%

Am Car Fy. 68% 69% 67% 67%

Am Cot Oil. 29% 29% 29% 29%

Am H & L. 12% 12% 12% 12%

Am Int Corp. 57 57 57 57

Am Linseed. 24 24 24 24

Am Linsdpf. 60 62% 62% 61%

Am Loco. 60% 61% 59% 60%

Am Smelt. 89 89 87 87%

Am Smelt pf. 104% 105 104% 105

Am Steel Fy. 63% 63% 63% 63

Am Sug. 107 108 106 106

Am Tel & Tel. 115 114% 114% 114%

Am Woolen. 43% 43% 43% 43%

Am Wt & Tel. 27 27 27 27

Am Zinc. 15 15 14% 14%

Am Zinc pf. 50 50 46% 47

Anaconda. 65 65 63% 63%

Asso Oil. 59 59 58% 58%

Atchison. 94% 94% 94% 94%

Atchison pf. 90% 90% 9% 9%

AtGulfct. 105% 107 104% 104

Bald Loco. 62% 65% 61% 61%

Balt & Ohio. 58 58 57 57

CanPacific. 151 151 150 150

Cat Leather. 78% 76 76

Cleather pf. 102 102 102 102

Cleather pf. 32% 32% 32 32

Con das. 103 103 103 103

Con das. 19% 19% 19% 19%

Cal Petrol. 15 15 14% 14%

Cal & Ariz. 67 67 67 67

CanPacific. 23% 22% 22% 22%

ChiR16pfwi. 50 50 50 50

ChiR17pfwi. 59 59% 58% 58%

Chi & N.W. 100% 100% 100% 100%

Chi & N.W. 16% 16% 16% 16%

Chi & N.W. 44% 44% 43% 43%

CCC & Stlpf. 63% 63% 63% 63%

Col Fuel. 40 40 38% 38%

Col Gas & El. 35% 35% 35% 35%

ComTab & R. 33% 33% 33% 33%

Con Can. 97 97 97 97

Con Gas. 91% 91% 85% 85%

Con Prod. 29% 31% 29% 31%

Con Prod. 91% 91% 91% 91%

Cruc Steel. 69% 69% 66% 66%

Cub-AmSug. 165 165 160 160

Domes Min. 8% 8% 7% 7%

Erie. 19% 19% 19% 19%

Erie1stpf. 28% 28% 28% 28%

Gas W & W. 35 35 34 34

Gen Electric. 139% 139% 138% 138%

Gen Motors. 97% 97% 95 96

Grande Min. 72 72 70% 70%

Gt Nor. 25% 29% 29% 29%

Gt Nor pf. 100% 100% 100% 100%

Green. 39 39 39 39

HarvofNpf. 110 110 110 110

Has C Bar Car. 32 32 32 32

Ill Central. 100% 100% 100% 100%

Inspiration. 47% 47% 45% 45%

Int Con Cor. 8 8 8 8

Int C Cor pf. 50 50 50 50

Int Ag Corp. 12 12 12 12

Int Ag Corp. 39% 39% 39% 39%

Int Mar. 27% 28 26% 26

Int Mar pf. 89% 90% 88 88%

In Nickel Ct. 31% 31% 31% 31%

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

Movement for Last Week on the Exchanges Very Erratic and Irregular, With Strong Rising Tendency in Last Few Days

Monday and part of Tuesday witnessed a continuation of drastic liquidation in the securities markets, with transactions running at the rate of more than a million shares daily. The market turned abruptly last Tuesday, and, after sharp price recession on the following day, started a vigorous advance, which carried quotations in most cases well above the previous week's final.

The following table shows the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Oct. 20:

	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Allis-Chalmers	23½	18½	22½	25%
Am Beet Sugar	75½	69½	75½	5%
Am Can	42½	37½	42½	15%
Am Car & Fy.	68½	62½	68½	35%
Am Ind Corp.	18½	15½	18½	11%
Am Linseed	21½	21	24	4%
Am Locom	60½	52	59½	4%
Am Smelting	90½	83½	88½	1%
Am Stl Fdries.	63½	57½	63½	2%
Am Sugar	107	103	106½	1%
Anaconda	67½	61½	64½	4%
Atchison	94½	92	94½	2%
Balt. Locom.	62	58	62	2%
Balt. Ohio	58	54	58	2%
Beth Steel B.	87½	86	91½	5%
Cana Pac.	151	146½	151	2%
Cent Leather	75½	70½	77½	2%
C. M. & St. P.	49½	45½	49½	2%
China	45	42	44½	1%
Corn Prod.	30	25½	30	1%
Crucible Steel	105	96	109	2%
Cunard	50	45	50	2%
Del. & Hudson	102½	98½	102½	5%
Erie	15½	17½	19½	1%
Gen Motors	97½	89½	96½	4%
Gen. Nat. Gas.	90½	77½	89½	1%
Mex Pet.	89½	80½	87	1%
Midvale	47½	42½	47½	2%
Mo. Pacific	28½	26½	28	2%
N Y Air Brake	12½	11½	12½	6%
N Y Central	74	70½	74	2%
N Y N H & H	29	25½	28½	1%
N Y West	101½	103½	101	1%
Nor Pacific	91	84	97	4%
Ohio Cleve. Gas.	40½	36½	40½	2%
Penn.	51	47½	50½	2%
Pitts. Coal	47½	43	47½	2%
Pitts. & W Va.	26½	23½	26	1%
Ray Cons.	23½	21½	23½	2%
Reading	77½	70½	77	2%
Republic	81½	77½	80½	4%
Reynold Dutch	12½	10½	12½	2%
Sinclair	35½	31½	32	1%
Southern Pac.	90½	83½	88	3%
Southern Ry.	28½	26	28½	2%
Studebaker	62½	58½	62½	4%
Superior	38	32	37½	2%
Tenn. Copper	13½	11½	13½	2%
Texas Co.	12½	11½	12½	3%
U. S. Pacific	12½	12½	14½	1%
U. S. Steel	107	98½	108½	6%
Utah Copper	84½	78	83	6%
Wabash pfd. A.	44½	40	44	4%
Westinghouse	43½	40	43½	3%
Willys-Over	24	22½	24	5%
BOSTON STOCKS				
Allouez	60	54½	59½	2%
Am T. & T.	115½	113½	115½	2%
Ariz Com'l.	7½	7½	7½	1%
At. G. & W. I.	107	93	105½	4%
Cal. & Ariz.	68½	63½	68½	1%
Cop. Range	51½	58	50	2%
Dixie	104	92	104	2%
East Butte	104	91½	10	1%
Isth Royale	78½	72½	76	2%
Lake Copper	7½	6	7½	2%
Mass Cons.	7½	6½	7	2%
Mass Elec. pfd.	17½	16½	17½	2%
Mohawk	75½	67½	71	4%
New Haven	28½	26	28½	1%
North Butte	14½	11½	13½	2%
Ohio Dominon	12	4½	12	2%
Oscella	78½	69½	81½	1%
Pond Creek	70½	64	70	2%
Quincy	70½	66	70	2%
St. Mary's	59	53	58	1%
Shannon	5½	5½	5½	1%
Sup. & Boston	3	2½	2½	1%
Swift & Co.	140½	137	139½	4%
U. S. Fruit	125	119½	125	1%
U. S. Smelt.	44½	43	43½	2%
U. S. Zinc	53½	49½	53½	1%
Utah Cons.	13½	12	12½	2%
Ventura	6½	5½	6½	2%

*Decline. †Ex-dividend.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER'S AFFAIRS

The enormous shoe orders which have been placed with shoe manufacturers since the United States entered the war have made American Hide & Leather more of a real war issue than it ever was during the first three years of the war.

Central Leather has been a war stock in a minor sense ever since the war began. Except for a limited period of buying in 1916 American Hide has had no real war boom aside from the stimulus which it felt as the result of big business in the country as a whole.

Since the United States joined its European allies in April the Government has ordered 20,600,000 pairs of shoes. Russian and Belgian orders bring the aggregate to above 25,000,000 pairs of shoes. These shoes vary, but in a broad way it may be estimated that they will call for between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 feet of upper leather.

American Hide will get a good share of this business, in fact all it can or cares to take. It would seem a fair assumption that its war orders will amount to between 40 and 50 per cent of a normal year's gross sales, or say between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 gross.

There will not be a big profit in this business. Even if the profit were only 5 per cent it would furnish net equal to 4 per cent on the preferred stock.

MATCH FACTORIES MERGE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The merger of all the match factories in Sweden is announced. The new corporation will have 400,000 shares at 200 crowns each. The new trust will be the greatest match concern in the world, with an output of 5,000,000,000 boxes of matches annually.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL SECURITIES

Investment Opinion in Regard to This Type of Issues Has Considerable Betterment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Investment opinion regarding Standard Oil stocks is much improved. This condition is partly a natural one following the big decline in the last several weeks, and partly due to appreciation that as yet oil prices have not been fixed by the Government and that the oil industry has been running along on the same prosperous basis as in the last few years.

Whatever action, if any, the Government finally takes in price fixing, it is believed by oil men, will be limited in scope. Producers daily are growing more confident that nothing will be done in way of fixing crude prices, as the question of determining costs in various fields is intricate. Costs vary widely in the same field owing to difference between shallow and deep drilling.

Furthermore, consumption of crude oil considerably exceeds production at present. This country is consuming oil at the rate of about 335,000,000 barrels a year, whereas about 300,000,000 are being produced. Necessity of increased production is obvious. All leaders of the industry have urged producers to develop new lands genetically despite high drilling costs, as matter of patriotism, which has been done by producers. As oil is essential in warfare for explosives, it is not thought probable that anything will be done to discourage producers.

Refiners believe any price fixing that may be decided on—and there is a good deal of doubt on this point on the part of oil men—will be confined to gasoline and fuel oil. Kerosene and lubricating oil, to say nothing of many other products of petroleum refining, according to present indications, may escape any price fixing.

If gasoline and fuel oil prices are fixed, that action will find the investment market for Standard Oil and independent oil stocks in good shape to resist any adverse influences on prices which price fixing may have. Standard Oil stocks now are selling \$200 to \$300 a share lower than high prices of this year. As the oil business never got on a war basis, and the advance which did occur was the result of increased costs, it is considered by the best class of investors that these stocks are selling under value.

NATIONAL ACME CO. IS DOING WELL

National Acme in 1917 promises to earn a little better than \$5,000,000 of net profits. This would be equivalent to rising \$10 per share on the 500,000 shares of stock. In any event it is not likely that share profits will exceed \$11 per share.

This is a good showing, although less than last year and smaller than was hoped for this. In 1916 National Acme earned \$6,000,000 net; so that profit for 1917 promises to be substantially \$1,000,000 less than a year ago.

The company's gross sales are running ahead of last year, the gain for eight months being about 8 per cent. The fact that net has declined in the face of expanding sales is simply a story of rising cost of production.

Production costs have, however, been somewhat neutralized during the last two months by advances in the selling prices of its products. This influence should be felt during the final quarter of 1917.

The price of National Acme shares has declined to \$30, against a flotation price of \$40 per share. At \$30 the stock is selling on a 10 per cent income basis.

Large interests in the property feel that the dividend, being earned more than three times over, is about as safe as any industrial security of this class. The company has no bonds, is borrowing no money and has a large and growing cash balance.

The capacity of its big Cleveland plant is being doubled and the addition will be ready for production about the first of the year. This addition should add rising \$100,000 per month to net earnings.

CONDITION OF CANADIAN CROPS

OTTAWA, Ont.—A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office says that the latest estimates of the yields per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax of the Dominion are somewhat lower than those reported at the end of August, and the reduction applies to all the provinces.

The latter returns, being based to a larger extent upon threshing results, appear to indicate that the first estimates, based upon the appearance of the crops in the field, were too high.

The total yield of wheat for Canada is now provisionally estimated at 231,730,200 bushels, the average yield per acre being 15½ bushels, as compared with 16½ bushels reported a month ago, and with 17 bushels the yield of 1916.

Of oats, the total yield is 393,570,000 bushels, as compared with 410,211,000 bushels in 1916, the average yield per acre being 29½ bushels in 1917, as compared with 23½ bushels in 1916.

The yield of rye is 4,239,800 bushels, which is slightly more than the quantity returned a month ago; the yield per acre is 20 bushels, as against 19½ bushels in 1916.

TEXAS COTTON PRICES ADVANCE

Trading Becomes Extremely Active—Crop Affected by Low Temperatures—Yield Expected to Be Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Frost over the greater part of the cotton belt in Texas and Oklahoma, in most sections the earliest on record, has affected the cotton crop of these states by a reported loss of several hundred thousand bales, and has caused a decided bulge in the market. Prices have steadily worked upward, trading at times becoming extremely active.

Whatever action, if any, the Government finally takes in price fixing, it is believed by oil men, will be limited in scope. Producers daily are growing more confident that nothing will be done in way of fixing crude prices,

as the question of determining costs in various fields is intricate. Costs vary widely in the same field owing to difference between shallow and deep drilling.

Furthermore, consumption of crude oil considerably exceeds production at present. This country is consuming oil at the rate of about 335,000,000 barrels a year, whereas about 300,000,000 are being produced. Necessity of increased production is obvious. All leaders of the industry have urged producers to develop new lands genetically despite high drilling costs, as matter of patriotism, which has been done by producers.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE ELEVENS ARE IN MID-SEASON

Maine State Football Championship Promises Close Competition—Colgate Wins Easily From Cornell Varsity Team

COLLEGE RESULTS SATURDAY

West Point	25.	Tufts	3.	
Annapolis	61.	Carlisle Indians	0.	
Dartmouth	6.	West Virginia	2.	
Columbia	21.	Union	0.	
Wesleyan	7.	N. Y. University	6.	
Pennsylvania	20.	Brown	11.	
Pittsburgh	28.	Syracuse	0.	
W. & J.	7.	Penn.	0.	
Brown	7.	Boston College	2.	
Colgate	29.	Cornell	0.	
Springfield	T. S.	13.	Amherst	7.
Georgetown	14.	Lehigh	6.	
Williams	12.	Hamilton	0.	
Stevens	22.	Naval Aviation	0.	
Princeton	14.	Johns Hopkins	0.	
Notre Dame	6.	Swarthmore	17.	
Western Maryland	10.	Gettysburg	0.	
Harvard Informal	13.	Franklin and Marshall	0.	
Trinity	26.	Middlebury	0.	
Carnegie	21.	Ohio	0.	
Wesleyan	27.	Westminster	3.	
Buffalo	28.	Rochester	0.	
Yale	12.	William & Mary	0.	
Philipps Academy	26.	Naval Reserves	6.	
H. I. State	9.	N. H. State	0.	
Georgia Tech	63.	W. and L.	0.	
Michigan	27.	A. C. C.	0.	
Chicago	21.	Purdue	0.	
Nebraska	7.	Notre Dame	0.	
Minnesota	33.	Iowa	0.	
Illinois	7.	Wisconsin	0.	
Worcester	21.	Albion	6.	
C. W. 9.	Endicott	Wallace	0.	
Western Reserve	6.	Kenyon	0.	
South Dakota	6.	Creighton	0.	
North Dakota	10.	Fargo	0.	
Oklahoma	11.	Texas	0.	
South Dakota State	3.	Trinity	0.	
Princeton	10.	Iowa	0.	
Lowell State	24.	Missouri	0.	
Denison	22.	Kalamazoo	0.	
Vanderbilt	5.	Kentucky	0.	
Kansas State	A. C. 61.	Washington U.	0.	
California	28.	Occidental	0.	
Washington State	26.	Oregon	3.	
Washington A. C.	28.	Idaho	6.	

This week Saturday will find the college teams of the United States passing the half-way mark in the 1917 football season. For some it will be more than the half-way mark and for others it will not quite have reached that point, but the vast majority will bring their seasons to a close on the last Saturday of November and to this will be the half-way period.

Last Saturday's games brought out several very interesting results and more than one big surprise, and judging from the results, the coaches will have some hard work ahead of them if they are to close their seasons with success.

Next Saturday the Maine State colleges will continue their four-cornered battle for the Pine Tree State honors, which now seem to lie between Bowdoin and Bates, these two colleges having been the winners of the games played last Saturday. The results of the two games were very close, and it is possible that next Saturday may see a different aspect to the situation. For two of the teams it was the second contest of the year, while for Colby it was the first, so that the experience gained in these games may result in the defeated teams winning in the games to come.

Cornell was called upon to take its second defeat of the season at the strong Colgate team, defeating the Red and White rather unexpectedly by a score of 20 to 0. That this game would be a hard-fought one was generally expected; but it was hardly thought that Colgate would win by such a wide margin. The speed and skill of the backfield men, especially Hubbell, was more than Cornell's inexperienced men could combat successfully.

Dartmouth was given a battle royal by West Virginia as was expected and the Green did well to defeat the Southerners, 6 to 2. West Virginia presented a strong team and it took the best Dartmouth had to win. The score hardly indicates the character of the game as West Virginia was within scoring distance no less than three times only to be stopped by a splendid Dartmouth defense. Dartmouth gave up its open-field offense and staged a brilliant line-plunging attack which won out.

University of Pittsburgh again came out with a winning score by defeating Syracuse easily, 28 to 0. Pittsburgh played brilliantly in all departments of the game, and Coach Warner is certainly building up a very strong eleven. The team took the lead at the very start of the game and was never pressed, scoring a touchdown in each period.

Harvard's informal eleven showed a great gain by defeating the first Maine heavy artillery eleven 13 to 0. The crimson did not run up such a large score as might be expected; but when it is remembered that Maine recently defeated Bowdoin 26 to 7, the Harvard score was a good one.

University of Pennsylvania met an easy opponent in Bucknell and won, 29 to 6. Columbia also had an easy game with Union, and Rutgers swamped Lafayette, 33 to 7.

The two United States academies came out victorious as expected, both showing considerable improvement over any playing previously done by them this fall. West Point met Tufts and won, 26 to 3, while Annapolis simply ran away with the Carlisle Indian School, 61 to 0.

There were some close contests in the East, one of them being the 7-to-6 victory secured by Wesleyan over New York University. Washington and Jefferson won from Pennsylvania State in a great battle by a touch-

down and the resulting goal. Brown defeated Boston College by 7 to 2 and Springfield Training School won from Amherst, 13 to 7. Williams kept up its winning record by defeating Hamilton, 12 to 0, and Norwich sprang somewhat of a surprise by defeating the strong Middlebury eleven, 7 to 0.

In the South, Georgia Tech kept right on piling up big scores by defeating Washington & Lee, 63 to 0,

while Vanderbilt won from Kentucky by the close score of 5 to 0. The Western and Missouri Valley conference games will be reviewed in separate articles later in the week.

SIDELINES

Williams has now won four straight games. The Purple is doing very well on the gridiron and should stand well among the smaller New England colleges at the end of the season.

West Virginia did not come out as successful against Dartmouth this fall as was the case last year; but the Mountaineers certainly put up a grand contest and forced the Green to show fine football in order to win.

Colgate has made quite a record against Cornell at football during the last few years. This year they defeated the Ithacans, 20 to 0. In 1914 they won 7 to 3. In 1913 the result was a scoreless tie and in 1912 Colgate won, 13 to 7.

Chicago appears to be doing pretty well for a university which lost most of its best candidates through war work. Coach Stagg can generally be depended upon to build up a strong team, if he has players suited to play and learn football.

Coach Dobie is evidently making great progress with the Annapolis Academy candidates. It is to be regretted that the army and navy will not get together for their annual game this fall as the midshipmen appear to be in better shape for one of these contests than has been the case in the past few years.

The Harvard informal varsity football team has elected Arnold Horween '20 captain for the remainder of the season. He succeeds W. B. Snow '18 who had to resign on account of war studies. Horween comes from Chicago and plays halfback. He is a brother of Ralph Horween, fullback on last year's varsity team.

KANSAS CITY CLUB HAS NEW OFFICERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The sale of the Kansas City American Association Baseball Club was announced last night by George Tebeau and his son Robert, majority stockholders. The purchasers are with one exception all local men who have held small blocks of stock in the club for some time.

The new officers of the club are G. E. Muehlback, president and treasurer; B. A. Green, secretary; A. L. Cooper, counsel. John Ganzel, this year's manager of the club, is the new stockholder.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard	Cornell
27—Dean Acad'y.	0
35—Naval Res'vs	10—Oberlin
35—First Maine	0—Colgate
75	0
Brown	Pennsylvania
37—R. I. State	6
20—Johns Hopkins	10—Georgia Tech
26—Holy Cross	6
7—Boston	20—Bucknell
90	8 103
Dartmouth	Syracuse
14—Springfield T. S	19—U. S. I.
32—Middlebury	6—Rutgers
6—W. Virginia	0—Pittsburgh
52	8 33
Pittsburgh	Lehigh
14—W. Virginia	9
41—Lehigh	7—U. S. I.
38—Syracuse	0—Pittsburgh
93	9 12
Williams	Amherst
20—Rensselaer P. I.	10—U. S. Amb're
13—Union	6
14—Cornell	10—St. Bonav'tre
22—Hamilton	0—Wash. & Jeff
59	16 189
Bowdoin	West Point
27—Davidson	28—Carnegie Tech
14—West Virginia	7—Virginia M. I.
62—Maryland State	60—Gettysburg
21—Carlsile	0—
150	7 88
Purdue	Bates
6—Portland N R 0	0—Ft. Baldwin
7—Ft. Baldwin	0—Maine
10—Colby	7
45	7 6
Colby	Maine
7—Bowdoin	10—First Maine
7—Bates	6—Bates
7	10 6
Michigan	Minnesota
41—Michigan	64—S. Dakota
32—Mt. Union	6
14—Detroit	33—Indiana
27—Michigan A C 0	9
151	3 97
Illinois	Wisconsin
22—Kansas	0 34—Beloit
44—Oklahoma	0—Notre Dame
7—Wisconsin	0—Illinois
73	0 34
Purdue	Indiana
54—Franklin	0—Franklin
7—DePaul	6 51—Wabash
0—Chicago	27 49—St. Louis
7—Goodridge	1 9—Minnesota
61	33 150
Chicago	Iowa
45—Vanderbilt	0—Nebraska
27—Purdue	0—Grinnell
75	0 0
Ohio State	Northwestern
49—Case	0 43—Lake Forest
53—Wesleyan	0—Ohio State
40—Northwestern	0
142	0 43
40	

AMATEUR BOSTON BOWLING LEAGUE

EIGHT CLUBS ARE SCHEDULED TO TAKE PART IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE WHICH OPENS TONIGHT

Dates have been announced for the 1917-1918 bowling championship season of the Amateur Boston Pin League. The season is scheduled to start tonight and continue to March 18. Eight teams will make up the league, as follows: Cottage Park Yacht Club, Dorchester Club, Colonial Club, Winthrop Yacht Club, Arlington Boat Club, Oxford Club, City Club and Winsor Club. The schedule follows:

Oct. 22—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Dorchester Club; Colonial Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Arlington Boat Club at Oxford Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Oct. 29—Winthrop Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; Dorchester Club at Winsor Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Nov. 5—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Winthrop Yacht Club at Oxford Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Nov. 12—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Dorchester Club at Oxford Club.

Nov. 19—City Club at Arlington Boat Club; Dorchester Club at Colonial Club; Winthrop Yacht Club at Oxford Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Dec. 3—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Dec. 10—Dorchester Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Dec. 17—Arlington Boat Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; City Club at Dorchester Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Dec. 24—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Jan. 28—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Feb. 4—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Feb. 11—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Feb. 18—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Arlington Boat Club at Winsor Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

Feb. 25—Winthrop Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

March 1—Arlington Boat Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

March 8—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

March 15—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

March 22—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

March 29—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

April 5—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

April 12—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

April 19—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

April 26—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

May 3—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Winsor Club.

May 10—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Winthrop Yacht Club; Wins

PETROGRAD NOT IN DANGER, IT IS SAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Journal publishes a statement by Colonel Choumsky, the Russian writer on military matters, setting forth the reasons which lead him to believe that Petrograd is not in danger from the Germans. There were many reasons which convinced him that the Germans would not be able to get much nearer the city. From Dwinsk to Petrograd, he pointed out, was a distance of 350 kilometers and from Riga to Petrograd about 400. The actual distance an army would have to go was longer. In their previous march across Poland and Lithuania in 1915 they had advanced at the average rate of about two to three kilometers a day. During the actual offensive which had lasted 11 or 12 days, the German Army had apparently gone forward more rapidly and had covered about seven kilometers. As a matter of fact the average was less, because allowance must be made for the inevitable delays caused by the necessity of bringing up heavy artillery and all the impedimenta required for an army. These stages of seven kilometers could therefore only be accomplished occasionally, during the most decisive phases of action. Under the best possible conditions such a rate of progress could not be maintained, even if no allowance were made for the resistance offered by the Russian troops, which was quite effective whatever might have been said about it. It followed that move from Riga to Petrograd, undertaken over a distance of 400 kilometers, would need a considerable amount of time, not less than two and a half to three months. In another two or three weeks the atmospheric conditions in the north of Russia would be so bad that any attempt to carry out so great an undertaking would be impossible. It was clear, therefore, that the first essential which the Germans lacked to enable them to cover the distance which separated them from Petrograd was time, and this factor ruined their tardily prepared plan.

Other arguments could be adduced, although that already named was in itself sufficient. In the first place the way to Petrograd was barred by a whole series of defences, some natural and some artificial, but none of them negligible. Among the most formidable might be cited the line of the lakes of Pskov. A glance at the map showed what an enormous obstacle this was and how easy would be the task of troops called to defend it. Besides, it was no secret that the principal German forces were opposed to the Franco-British troops. On the Russian front the Germans were relatively few, if their numbers were compared with the immense extent of that front. The same thing could be said of the Austrians, who, with the Italian offensive on their hands, could only spare a limited number of divisions. The need to provide for other points on the battle front therefore prevented Germany from employing a larger force in the Riga operations. The troops there were estimated as being about a fifth, or perhaps even a sixth, of the whole of the forces employed from the Baltic to Rumania by the Central Empires.

These general considerations were enough to show the fallacy of the pessimistic and ill-founded reports, according to which the enemy would be in a position: 1. To begin an operation of the first importance over a distance of 400 kilometers with relatively weak forces. 2. To attain an object requiring several months to carry it out in the space of two or three weeks. 3. To cross without striking a blow a number of formidable defenses some of which were considered impregnable. 4. To defeat an army weakened as to morale, but nevertheless offering a resistance, although this army was superior in numbers to the enemy and well provided with guns and munitions. All that was left was the hypothesis of a landing of German troops acting in conjunction with an attack on Petrograd from the sea.

It was really a pity, affirmed Colonel Choumsky, that this idea of an offensive against the coasts of Finland should cause any heart-searching. Nothing really justified it, neither the experience of the Dardanelles nor the absence of all serious precedent in history, nor strategic criticism. It must not be forgotten that it took some time to land troops, sometimes weeks and sometimes months, according to the conditions under which the operation was carried out. The landing of an army with all its impedimenta today would need months, and its advanced forces would always run the risk of being thrown back during the first days of the attempt. In addition to this, the risks run by the enemy in an offensive by sea against the Russian coasts would be far from counterbalanced by any advantages gained. Before arriving at Petrograd the Germans would encounter difficulties in the passage of the narrow channel giving access to the Gulf of Finland. They would be exposed to the dangers of floating mines and have to reckon with attacks from torpedo craft supported by the coast defenses and battleships. The enemy would have to run the risks of losses to his navy which would seriously compromise his position in the world as regards sea power. It could be seen that, subjected to a vigorous and methodical analysis, the threats of immediate danger, dreaded by some people, melted away. Petrograd was not in danger at the present time.

WAR PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As the result of a visit to Switzerland to inquire into the question of the employment of interned prisoners, by Lord Sandwich, and Major Mitchell, the Minister of Pensions, two training centers are to be established at the polytechnic schools at Seeburg, near Lucerne, for crafts requiring the installation of ma-

chinery, and at Meiringen in the neighborhood of Lake Brienz for other trades. It is intended to make use of some of the large rooms in hotels as workrooms. Several English firms in the piano making and leather trades have already offered to send out instructors to train men in these professions. Classes in other trades are to be held under the supervision of trained teachers sent out from England. These trades will include: Joinery, acetylene welding, electric wiring, tailoring and possibly boot repairing and watch repairing. The three motor engineering classes which have been held for some time will be concentrated at Vevey, where new premises have been taken. It is anticipated that to begin with about 500 men will be able to take advantage of the scheme.

ON FORMATION OF JUGO-SLAV STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The writer in the *Unita* who signs himself G. S. notes the fact that the clerical Corriere d'Italia is much preoccupied with the dinger which might accrue to the Roman Catholic religion in a Serbo-Croatian-Slovene state and proceeds to conduct an inquiry into the causes of this perturbation. While the Holy Synod of Rasputin and the German Tzarina opposed the union of Croatia with Serbia, the Vatican, he affirms, could sleep in peace. In a Croatia-Slovenia, divided from Serbia, the Roman Catholics would always have been in a large majority compared to the Orthodox. But after the fall of Rasputin and the Holy Synod, revolutionary Russia proclaimed religious freedom and raised no opposition to the union of Croatia-Slovenia with Serbia. This was where the trouble came in. It could be understood that the Corriere wished the Croatians and the Slovenes to remain united to Austria, the bulwark of the Church, instead of becoming absorbed in a new state for the most part schismatical.

The writer says that from its own point of view, the Corriere d'Italia is quite right. Clericals all the world over were bound to be opposed to the formation of a Southern Slav state and to work energetically for the preservation of Austria. Austrian clericalism had one of its surest bases in the rural populations of Croatia and Slovenia. To take those two regions from the Austrian Administration and add them to Serbia, in a state for the most part Orthodox, would be to deprive the Roman Catholic hierarchy in them of the support of the Austrian army and bureaucracy and to leave it alone in a struggle against liberalism and democracy. In this way a state would rise up to the east of Italy having a mixed religion (Roman Catholic in the north, schismatic in the south) in which the political influence of the Roman Catholic clergy would be paralyzed by that of the Orthodox clergy until the progress of civilization demolished the political power of both. The dismemberment of Austria-Hungary for the benefit of a liberal Italy and Bohemia would be the greatest disaster to political Roman Catholicism since the inauguration of Italian unity and the separation between the Church and State in France.

This explained why the Italian clerical newspapers tried to prevent the intervention of Italy in the war in the spring of 1915. It also explained the campaign for the conquest of the whole of the Adriatic. They hoped in this way to bring about an irreconcilable division between Italy and Slavia and to make Italian nationalism ally against the Slav national movement, and to save Austria, the bulwark of the Church. This also explained why Italy, or more correctly, that part of Italy which felt the force of the national tradition and the reorganization of their social system. They could all help towards the successful prosecution of the war by loyalty and patriotism. Loyalty called for constructive and not carping criticism. He advocated sympathy with those in authority in their onerous responsibilities, and a loyal acquiescence in the measures they dictated. Patriotism called for even greater sacrifices than loyalty. It demanded that no one should attempt to evade the dues of income tax and excess profits, but rather that they should put forth all their energies to provide for the payment of the war. It was, he said, imperative that they should intensify their methods of production, and so reduce their dead charges on manufacturers that they might be able to pay higher wages than labor would demand, and the taxes that the interest on the National Debt would call for.

Referring to Lord Leverhulme's recent proposal that plants should be worked in two shifts of six hours each day, and that labor should receive more than it received for a nine-hour day, Mr. Worrall said that though it might seem an impossible proposition on the face of it, he was not sure that it could not be done. A plant worked 72 hours per week in place of 54 hours should increase output 33 1/3 per cent, plus something for the concentration that might fairly be expected in a six-hour day as against a nine-hour day, say 12 1/2 per cent. If manufacturers could get a 45 per cent to 50 per cent increase of output with a very slight increase in dead charges there would possibly be a margin, after paying double for wages, to provide a bonus on workers' wages. It was to the solution of problems such as these, concluded the speaker, that he would like to see the energy of the Rotary Club devoted.

S. goes on to cite a long list of publications and authorities on the same subject. He concludes the article by saying that the movement exists and that nothing will stop it. Either it will be realized within Austria and against Serbia, or it will be realized in connection with Serbia to the benefit of Italy and against Austria. The Clericals and the Giulian Italians have reason to prefer the first solution, Italian democracy will prefer the second—it is humorous, he says, that the Nationalists should be working in conjunction with Clericals and Giulianis.

SERB ANNIVERSARY MARKED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Czer-Yadar, the glorious victory over the Austrians, the official organ of the Serbian Government, *Spiske Nove*, writes in part as follows: "The enemy expected one thing, but another happened. Belgium had been subdued. An army such as the world had never seen before pressed in a bloody tide toward Paris. Russia, unprepared, bent before the storm which had been brewing for many years, and before the carefully planned blows of the enemy. The world trembled in the presence of all this might. Right was in desperation. Only Serbia stood, that miserable Serbia, as she was called by the enemy. But now her time had come, too! Innumerable enemy hordes, sowing devastation and death, forced their way through our country, and in these terrible days the weakling tottered and the realist was made to think hard. But our people

ECONOMIC ISSUES RAISED IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The Madrid Chamber of Industry is pressing the Government on many important economic matters. It complains of exportations that are causing the greatest inconvenience and even danger to the country, such as example as chloride of lime, which is used for bleaching and other purposes, of which there is now an extraordinary scarcity in Spain. In 1913, the importation was about 4000 tons; it has fallen in the present year to 30, while the exports, which were 190 tons in 1913, exceeded thousand tons in the first seven months of this year, with the result that the price, which used to oscillate between 18 and 20 pesetas the hundred kilograms, has now reached the exorbitant figure of 110 pesetas. This is one example of many like cases to which the Vizconde de Eze is giving close attention.

The Chamber of Industry has also waited upon the minister for the purpose of delivering to him a statement in which the urgent need of preparation in Spain for the future economic fight between the nations is pointed out. The Chamber considers that a more intimate knowledge of Spain's chief sources of wealth is desirable, and that economic action in order to be successful should follow modern developments, which substitute collective organization of industry for individual efforts. In order to make possible the rapid study of Spain's economic situation in relation to foreign countries and to initiate the coordination of economic elements, the Chamber proposes, first, that representatives of the Dirección General de Comercio, of the different official statistical bureaux and of the chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture and of all the more important economic organizations, should meet under the presidency of the Minister of Works, with the object of preparing a plan for the rapid and thorough examination of the economic situation in relation to international political economy after the war. Secondly, that in this inquiry, special attention should be given to the necessary coordination of the economic organizations with the bureaucratic centers, and that manufacturers and business people should be under an obligation to supply the facts demanded of them always, assuming that they do not concern secrets of the business and are indispensable to the objects of the investigation, and that the investigation should consider industries in groups. It is also proposed that the information elicited should be properly arranged and analyzed by duly competent and responsible persons.

ROTARY CLUB AND QUESTIONS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—Mr. H. O. Worrall in the course of his presidential address at the opening meeting of the autumn session of the Birmingham Rotary Club, said that the thoughts of every thinking man today were occupied with the two questions of the winning of the war and the reorganization of their social system. They could all help towards the successful prosecution of the war by loyalty and patriotism. Loyalty called for constructive and not carping criticism. He advocated sympathy with those in authority in their onerous responsibilities, and a loyal acquiescence in the measures they dictated. Patriotism called for even greater sacrifices than loyalty. It demanded that no one should attempt to evade the dues of income tax and excess profits, but rather that they should put forth all their energies to provide for the payment of the war. It was, he said, imperative that they should intensify their methods of production, and so reduce their dead charges on manufacturers that they might be able to pay higher wages than labor would demand, and the taxes that the interest on the National Debt would call for.

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RULES FOR USE OF FLOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An order has been issued by the Food Controller stating that from Sept. 15, 1917, no person may take delivery of any flour, without a license, for the following purposes: Cake mixtures, baking powders, egg powders, blanc mange powders, custard powders, italiano pastes, soup squares or pastes, macaroni, spaghetti, sweet manufacture, chocolate and cocoa powders, infants' and invalids' foods, mustard, spices, condiments and all such preparations.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The state food supply department has been taken over by the State Food Commission as authorized by a law recently passed, according to an announcement made by the commission.

The commission is to go to Washington, to confer with Federal Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, as it is the aim of the commission to work in complete cooperation with the Federal Administration. It is therefore with the intention of gaining understanding as to what is to be taken up by the state commission and what is to be handled by the Federal Administration that the commission is going to Washington.

C. H. Betts, secretary of the commission, has communicated with managers of the farm bureau in each county, and with many leading farmers of the State relative to labor conditions, coal and cars. Replies indicate that farmers are facing serious difficulties, mainly from the shortage of labor, coal and cars.

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KODAK

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE TRADER AS A FACTOR IN ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the influences which affect very definitely the growth and development of a real aesthetic sense in all classes of society must certainly be reckoned the power of the trader to impose his own taste upon his customers. The shopkeeper is the intermediary between the manufacturer and the purchasing public, through him the designer and producer of artistic things have to make their main appeal for popular consideration, and upon his commercial judgment the success of this appeal in large measure depends. He can, if he is a man of sound artistic perceptions, do much to raise the standard of industrial art and to give to the public opportunities to understand and appreciate the way in which the artistic touch can add interest and value to everything.

Equally, he can, if he denies the claims of art, hamper the progress of important aesthetic movements and degrade the taste of the people by pandering only to their grosser preferences. Indeed, the shopkeeper who deals in articles which are in daily demand, because every one requires them, has a far wider influence than the dealer who specializes in artistic objects—the shopkeeper is potentially the teacher of the whole of the public, while the art dealer comes in contact only with a small section which possesses already some degree of artistic conviction.

Perhaps the most dangerous type of shopkeeper—the most dangerous obstacle in the path of industrial art—is the man who boasts that he knows what the public wants. He does not know what the public wants; all he knows is that he can sell certain things to certain people. He has two classes of customers, the people who do not care in the least whether the articles they buy are artistically good or not, so long as they are practically useful, and the people who, having some sort of aesthetic preference, purchase what comes nearest to satisfying it, or at all events what offends them least. But the shopkeeper does not really understand the mentality of either class; he is mistaken in assuming that the first prefers the bad, inartistic object; he is not less mistaken in believing that the second is content with the wares he purveys.

The man who, in making his purchases, thinks only of the practical purposes to which they are applied, would buy as readily things better designed, if their improvement in artistic quality did not diminish their utility, and he would buy them more readily if he discovered that good design had, as it should do, increased their actual fitness. And when he had once made this discovery he would be well started on the road which leads to proper appreciation of artistic effort. The other man who brings with him in his shopping some desire to satisfy his taste, as well as to meet his practical needs, would become a better customer if he had a wider choice of good things; he is always on the lookout for chances to improve his surroundings and to add to the pleasure he derives from his possessions. His taste is already progressive, and the shopkeeper who has the wit to keep always a little ahead of him, can count upon him as a persistent and a profitable follower.

It is a pernicious thing, this concealed assumption of knowledge of the popular preferences. It is a fallacy which has led to the flooding of the market with a vast amount of stuff which is offensive to people with any pretense to discrimination and which can only appeal to the lowest and most ignorant type of buyer. It is a fallacy, too, which has caused many traders to encourage a class of production that is extremely harmful to commercial interests, and that has lowered the whole quality of national industrial achievement. Worst of all, it is a delusion which in more than one country has driven trade abroad, and has caused many people to seek from foreign sources the things that were denied to them at home—things which their own countrymen were ready and willing to produce, if only the traders would give the necessary amount of assistance. No one can know what the public wants, because the popular attitude is always one of expectation and of readiness to move in a new direction, forward or backward, upward or downward, according to the influence that leads.

But it would be dangerous, too, for the shopkeeper to pose as a leader of taste on the ground that he knows what he likes and that his customers ought to like what he does. Only a very few men indeed are justified in taking up such a position, and to occupy it successfully they must have a very rare endowment of artistic understanding. There have been traders with this special endowment who have done valuable service as teachers and guides, but their success has not been easily won and has been due generally to their ability to create a public of their own. They have been artists, as well as business men, and have achieved their results by making careful and sympathetic art study the foundation of their commercial dealings.

The ordinary man, however, whose assertion that he knows what he likes is based upon nothing better than a superficial acquaintance with art matters, is a being of a very different order. His outlook, as a rule, is extremely limited and his conviction is apt to be merely obstinacy, and an obstinacy, too, that leads him to dictate not only to his customers, but as well to the art workers who supply him with the goods he offers for sale. He interferes with the initiative of the artist and prevents the working out of new ideas; he stereotypes design and substitutes a dull convention for active thought; and, impatient of everything

that does not come within the narrow scope of his intelligence, he resents all attempts to raise industrial art out of the rut along which he conceives it ought to travel. Shopkeepers of this type do a great deal of harm, because their pretense to have authority misleads the well-intentioned person who is honestly seeking for enlightenment and guidance.

What is needed in trade is neither the man who knows what the public wants, nor the man with absolute confidence in his own likes and dislikes, but the receptive, observant student of industrial conditions, who is always ready to take a hint from any promising source. Such a student would be the first to recognize that in the artist he has a helper who can give him just what is necessary to increase the vitality of commerce and to bring into trade that note of novelty which gains him a hearing in new markets and stimulates the interest of the public. It is the artist's mission in the world to invent, to find fresh ways of treating familiar things, and to put old facts into more attractive shape; it is the artist's function to dignify utility by adding to it the touch of aesthetic fitness; and it is the trader's duty to use to the best commercial advantage the ideas and the material which the artist supplies.

Therefore it is desirable that better relations should be established between the artist and the trader, and that they should work together in closer association for the good of the country to which they belong. As partners in a great enterprise they can achieve the most notable successes, and if they are united in their effort they can carry the public with them and change markedly for the better the whole trend of popular taste. But it is the traders who must begin; the artist has been waiting long for their appreciation and encouragement and for their recognition of his right to a voice in the direction of industry.

AN OLD ENGLISH SHOW IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A most interesting collection of English paintings, gathered since 1871, by R. Hall McCormick, is on view at the Art Institute of Chicago. The collection is especially attractive, because it is quite retrospective of the English school.

When Mr. McCormick commenced to establish his collection, he used as a nucleus Verboeckhoven, Hertzog and Litschauer. In studying the paintings of the National Gallery of London, he concluded to confine himself exclusively to one school. The Italian paintings had been carefully selected by museums and rich collectors and it was almost impossible to get the best examples, even in that day, without an enormous outlay. This was also true of the old Dutch school. The Barbizon pictures were not easy to get, and as there had been little demand, outside of England, for the English school up to that time, Mr. McCormick decided to make his collection of the old English school date from 1497.

On being asked how he was able to secure certain fine family portraits of distinguished people, Mr. McCormick replied that an English lady explained to him her reason for allowing certain portraits to leave her possession. She had several portraits of ancestors, and needing money for a pet charity, decided to sacrifice the ancestor she was the least fond of. Naturally Mr. McCormick had many interesting experiences in getting his collection. In fact, it is always worth while to listen to any great collector discuss his hairbreadth escapes in buying pictures. We know of thousands of people who have paid many thousands of dollars for spurious pictures and of others who were fortunate enough, whether through foresight or sheer opportunity, to buy, for a pittance, pictures today priceless.

Few great pictures were found in England before the reign of Henry VIII. Certain windows had been designed and missals illuminated, but the wealth and extravagance of Henry VIII enticed several painters from Europe to England, and it is said that Henry even attempted to attract Raphael and Titian to his island. Holbein, who went to England, recommended by Erasmus, painted many of the German merchants there. Incidentally the King made him his court painter, a position he retained throughout his life.

The portrait of Sir Henry Guildford, in the McCormick collection, is a rare object of interest to the western United States, as few Holbeins have found their way westward as far as Michigan. Rubens, Janssens and Van Dyck followed Holbein to England and later Sir Godfrey Kneller and Sir Peter Lely were engaged by the English court. Janssens did not visit England till 1618, and his "Portrait of a Woman" not only bears out the type of fleshly women which some of the artists seem to have desired to paint, but the character of the painting is thoroughly representative of this period. Kneller's "Lady of Quality" was purchased from the Walton collection in Cheshire. It is rather conventional and lacking in simplicity. This artist studied in the school of Rembrandt and went to England in 1674.

"The Modern Midnight Conversation," by Hogarth, is an excellent example of one of the kind of things in which the artist displays his satirical spirit. He reflects the social side of English life during his day. His perspective is as bad as usual, the blocks of the floor all running to the center of the room under the table, giving the appearance of an upheaval in the center of the room. His perspective in the walls is also strange, and untrue as the features of his friends.

The "Portrait of Mrs. Baldwin," by



"The Runaway," by Raemaekers

Reproduced by courtesy of the Cobb Gallery, Boston

Sir Joshua Reynolds, is a work of great power in background and costume, but without the richness of color the lady's face would be decidedly vapid. This, however, was not Reynolds' fault. His "Obie Player" is very subdued in color, but the characterization of the crusty old English musician is fascinating. Richard Wilson's "The Bridge of Augustus at Rimini" is strictly classical in its conception, but not nearly as good an example as may be found in Mrs. W. W. Kimball's collection in Room 27.

Two of the best pictures in the room are "Portrait of Jean," by Raeburn, a fresh outdoor landscape with figure, and "Portrait of Dr. Welsh Tenant," remarkable for its characterization. Both are rich in deep browns. Bonington's "Italian Landscape," painted about 1824, during his visit to Italy, shows decided originality because of its broad masses of light and shade. We wonder how the public of 1824 regarded work apparently so modern that appears to have been done but last year. The "Portrait" by Orie is very interesting because of its vigor and truth, rather than its dignity and grace. When one studies Morland's "Interior of a Stable," with its wonderful quality of tone, he regrets that a painter who could beautify such rustic scenes should not have paid more attention to beautifying his own character. Constable's "Hampstead Heath," Naysmyth's "Dunkeld Ferry," and Old Crome's "Edge of the Woods" are all fine examples.

Wilkie interests us with his "Market Day at St. Andrew's, Scotland," because of his introducing us to a bygone day, with its people, dress, and social conditions which have passed. Four fine Gainsboroughs, all rich in reddish-browns, grace the collection, the most important being "Little Girl Feeding Pigs." Many would not guess that Turner painted the two subjects attributed to him, as the average man thinks of Turner as a painter of sunsets and deep landscapes with bridges and towers, but his "Bath, Abbey, West Front," while sternly architectural, is obviously a painting from the hand of a master. Both of the Turners are so quiet that they have to be studied in order to be appreciated. The "Portrait" by Sir Anthony More is a fine, solid piece of painting and thoroughly representative of its period. Lawrence and Romney are also well represented.

ART OBJECTS SAFE WITH ITALIAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The Italians have shown great solicitude for the safety of all works of art and objects of historical interest in the territory which they have already taken from the Austrians, the so-called "redenta" territory. The officer appointed by the high command to superintend this work is Ugo Ojetti, a member of the chief council of the Belle Arte. Neither pictures, statues, nor historical records have been removed from their positions unless this was necessary to insure their safety, and in such cases a receipt for them has always been given to the representatives of the Commune. When it has been possible, catalogues have been begun on the spot. The official record states that patient care was everywhere shown in the work, both by highly placed officers and by private soldiers who seemed proud to feel themselves taking part in this work of civilization as the citizens and representatives of a noble nation and to find at every step on the difficult road toward victory tokens of its glory and proofs of

its strength.

The "Portrait of Mrs. Baldwin," by

NEW YORK OPENS ITS GALLERY SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The gallery season has begun. Workers from summer schools and summer colonies are thronging back into the city. Fifth Avenue, again athrob with autumn life, has fresh eyes for the new offerings, despite the war banners and recruiting posters at every hand. The annual pageantry of paint and pencil has appeared.

There promises a season of unusual interest. The modern schools, undismayed by the jests and joustings of unsympathetic critics, seem to have grown upon opposition. The more conservative yet progressive bodies have much to say that is new enough and teeming with promise. And the necessary absence of many exhibits from abroad will give valuable opportunities to American artists that ordinarily would be quite crowded out.

The Montross Gallery, 550 Fifth Avenue, has opened its season with a relatively mild deal of modernism, the most pronounced examples being a few clever though vague, flickering, fantastic or otherwise self-conscious landscapes by Andrew Darsburg, Ben Benn, van Dearing Perrine, Leon Kroll; a quivering still-life with summer squash by Henry L. McFee; some heavier-handed little groups of inanimate objects by Morgan Russell; and Walter Pach's symbolic "Lily of the Valley," which, though expressing its idea in terms of semiabstraction, is unspeakably melancholy and morbid. Otherwise, the show abounds in spots of brightness and gaiety, typical ones being Gifford Beal's fete champêtre in the "King's Garden," Reynolds Beal's "Ada Belle" schooner scudding before a spanking gale, Joncas Lie's two vivid, sun-spangled western valley scenes, George O'Keeffe's mossy yet color-growing "Flowers," and Guy Pepe DuBois's "Striped Waist" startlingly emerging from subway shadows.

Bertram Hartman's "Sphinx" awakened from slumber by the passing of the Holy Family, half rises and stretches herself into an approved batik textile pattern. The idea has been so much more poetically worked out by other painters, notably in Merson's familiar "Rêpos en Egypt," that no new record is going to be established now. Eugene Higgins, a modern poet-painter who makes us think of Millet and A. P. Ryder, and yet is always himself, contributes the real gems of the exhibition, in his two small canvases, "The Smugglers" and "The Wayfarer." Karl Anderson's "Gothic Madonna," being a representation of a piece of sculpture, is properly a still life; but it charmed the artist into endowing it with living animation, like Pygmalion's Galatea.

Finally, we have three striking examples of Glenn O. Coleman's unbridled color-expressionism, in a mountain landscape and versions of two show-places of the Washington Square quarter—"Minetta Lane" and "The Tower" of the Judson Memorial church. These things form an indispensable complement to the group of Montross moderns. Probably no one will cavil at the sky-blue horse in "Minetta Lane," because, in the bright lexicon of luminism, it means white in shadow against strong sunlight. But conservative onlookers are likely to protest against the young artist's temperamental extravagance in changing the local color of so familiar a landmark as the Judson buildings from pale, dull golden yellow to a deep red, and transforming the Italian campanile into something between an obelisk and a shot tower.

Macbeth's, 450 Fifth Avenue, opens the season with a representative exhibition commemorating the quarter-century anniversary of this house in the consistent promotion of American art exclusively. The conservative side is typified by Inness, Chase, Wyant, Volk, Ranger, Martin, Murphy, Sartain, Ben Foster and Emil Carlsen; the relatively modern by Henri, Hassam, Daingerfield, Hawthorne, and Arthur B. Davies—though one canvas of the last-named is the tender little "Parting at Night" of a bygone pre-Raphaelite period. The notable thing is, how harmoniously the two generations blend and intermingle, throughout the entire assemblage of 30 canvases.

Douglas' academic "Little Canadienne" makes an admirable companion for Robert Henri's bold and bright "Spanish Girl." There is a distinct kinship even in three such widely assorted figure pieces as Friesz's "Embrodering," diaphanous yet firm and pulsating with color; Hawthorne's maiden of the intense blue eyes in "Twilight," and Ivan Olinsky's fair and pensive "Agnes." The same with the landscapes, Ben Foster paints a pure-air'd, eager "Twilight After Rain" that is all nature's own, and not of any labeled landscape school or time. An ancient classic beauty, yet throbbing in sympathy with the present moment, haunts Eugene Higgins' "In the Country." And Ballard Williams, in "On a Terrace," adds to his native endowment a rich heritage from Watteau and Monticelli.

Our knowledge and appreciation of the "Hudson River School" are at least half literary and historical. They are apt to be wholly so when we go back a century and run over such names of American painters, eminent in their day but now almost forgotten, as William Dunlap, William Savage, and Mather Brown. Even the magisterial Benjamin West is often "looked up" in the encyclopedia than in the museum galleries.

But now the Metropolitan Museum has arranged a reunion of the Hudson River landscapists, while the Ehrich Galleries, 707 Fifth Avenue, inaugurate a series of three educational, and in a way patriotic, exhibitions of works of practically all the important early American painters from the middle of the Eighteenth Century to the Civil

War. The current showing has no less than seven of Benjamin West's pictures, including three of his grandiose Biblical subjects, the finest of which is a "Return From the Promised Land." William Dunlap's conscientious portraits of "Captain Watson" and "Harvey Birch" embody several varieties of historical interest.

Paintings by modern Hollanders, which were in the Netherlands section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, are attractively displayed in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, until Nov. 1. They are mostly gray, moist, and misty, with low horizons and browsing cattle and fishermen in wooden shoes mending nets. Little here to remind one of the quick virility of Vincent Van Gogh, who passed for the little father of the present-day Hague school.

However, there are live splotches of color in the work of some of the younger men, such as Joan Collette, C. Vreedenburgh, Martinus Kramer, Louis van Soest, William van den Berg, Hendrikus van Ingen, and Herman Heyenbroek—the latter a notably successful painter of the "wonder of work" in steel foundries, collieries and glass-blowers' factories. The Mauves, elder and younger, are worthily represented in the bovine-landscape line; while David Bautz, in a superb still-life canvas of game birds, puts forth at least one convincing proof that the technique as well as the spirit of the old Dutch masters is a surviving tradition.

A monoprint is simply a monotype, under more accurately descriptive nomenclature. It is a design rapidly brushed in wet pigments on a glass or other impervious plate, and "squashed" into paper, which latter takes over the picture for good and all, simultaneously making a print and destroying the original. Hence the "mono." If the brushwork be good and the impression successful, the monoprint is, peradventure, a thing of animated beauty, gathering unto itself the transparency and "snappiness" of a water color sketch, the color-resonancy of an oil painting, the simultaneous harmony of a print. Add to these qualities the fact that the print so produced is unique and cannot be repeated, and one readily understands why artists from the time of Leonardo have been fascinated, though baffled, by the lure of the monotype.

The reason why they are baffled, and why the monotype has no standing with either dealer or collector, is that the element of chance, rather than the skill of art, predominates in its making. The process, no matter how carefully developed, is never entirely under control. The artist who puts his serious work into a monoprint subjects it to the hazard of a lottery-drawing, with the odds enormously against him.

But now comes Salvatore Antonio Guarino, an Italian of American birth and training developed by European study, with an exhibition of 60 monoprints in color at Kraushaar's, 260 Fifth Avenue, that will awaken lively interest in an essentially new kind of picture. It presents the work of an artist who has never ceased to be an expressive painter and etcher whilst breaking to harness the wild untamed "mono." Wide, wind-swept atmosphere, full of light and clouds, sunlight and storm, is broadly, impressively here, repeated, in such prints as "The Beach," "Sirocco," "Board Walk," "Clouds," "Wind and Rain," and "Liebecco."

Advancing to the more elaborate and decorative figure pieces, we find in the "Ballet Girl," "Porcelains," "Sweetmeats," and "Waffles," "White Girl," and others, more than a little of the delicacy, arrangement and vivacity of Whistler, the modern master of Mr. Guarino's special predilection. It is rather exciting to find the etching quality combined with the full-palette color suffusion of an oil painting, all this in the light material form—and, what is of even more practical interest, at the relatively moderate price of a paper print.

SEATTLE FORMS ART LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Art League has been formed by art students of the city, who are hoping to make it the local creative force in artistic effort, even as the Seattle Fine Arts Society is the appreciative force. The league came into existence this fall at the behest of art enthusiasts who cannot attend schools of art while engaged in other occupations, and will be a cooperative society copied from art institutes and art leagues of other cities.

The first meeting was advertised very little in the city, but the attendance was made up of 50 or more men and women who work in advertising and commercial-art firms of the city. Thirty members are now working together to forward the movement as cooperative. The University of Washington Extension Division has offered the use of its rooms in a downtown building, where the league will meet twice a week for class work during the winter.

A curriculum has been outlined for the courses and two classes will be in progress during the evening meetings: one for advanced pupils who wish to study special problems of design, another for cast work. F. Tadama has been chosen as instructor, and Paul Gustin, a well-known local artist, will also assist in instruction. Since the majority of the members are interested in commercial art, the use of color, design, and costume design will be the chief study of the year.

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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE and there have appeared indications that the philosophical mind has begun to take into very serious consideration the fact that we live in a world of thought, not of things. Many eminent men, biologists, chemists, and others, have stated this in no uncertain terms, and though this idea is as old to the western world as Plato, it seems as if at last it were emerging from its academic retirement into the realm of practical thinking and acting.

That there must be a cause for this change in the mental attitude is obvious, and there can be no doubt, to those who are acquainted with the facts, that this cause is to be found in the influence exercised quietly by Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875, and of which hundreds of thousands of copies have, on an always increasing scale, traveled round the globe. The statement, on page 488, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," hence that we live in a world of mind, not of things, is really the central fact round which that book is written, and which has ultimately in the movement known as Christian Science. The point of view, however, from which Mrs. Eddy approached this fact, and from which she promulgated her teaching, differs radically from that of all the philosophers, ancient and modern, who have speculated more or less practically on the subject; for whereas they one and all either take the human mind to be the cause of all thinking, or else make a mixture of the human mind and the divine, Mrs. Eddy stated uncompromisingly that the divine Mind is the only Mind, and that the human mind cannot be given any place in the divine sequence of cause and effect.

She further claimed that this was the basis of the life and works of Jesus of Nazareth, and proceeded to demonstrate the truth of her statement by producing the results which he himself prophesied should follow his teachings. The incontrovertible proof that Christian Science is actually the restatement of Christianity as first taught by Jesus the Christ, is

Night in Honolulu

"We sat in the veranda looking out toward the sea. I should say about two miles from us, with the same brilliant moonlight we had had the night before. The two palm trees in front of the house were gradually illuminated as

if the whole air had been a stage scene, through the smoothly shining trunks glistening like silver," writes John La Farge, in his "Reminiscences."

Behind them spread sky and ocean, for we are just on the summit of a hill, the sea-line spreading distinctly and the air being clear enough (even when a slight drift of rain came down across the picture) to see the surf far out, and the line of great bar (to the right) which made a long hooked bend to the sea. . . . Far off a few azure clouds on the horizon; and occasionally a white patch of cloud floated like gauze over the palms, then sank away into the space shining far off—a little darker now than the sky, and warm and rather red in color.

"Meanwhile the palm branches tossed up and down in the intermittent gale which blew from behind us in the great hills. The landscape was all below us, lying at the very foot of the palms which edge the hill upon which we are. Across the grass the moonlight came sometimes as if a lamp had been brought in suddenly, and the color of the half yellow grass, which was not lost in the moonlight, urged on this delusion. Even the violet of the two pillars of palm and their silveriness were strong enough to make greener the color of the sky.

"When I walked out behind the house the hills were covered with cloud—I say covered, but rather the cloud rested upon them, and poured up into the sky in large masses of white; the moon shining through most of the time, out of an opening more blue than the blue sky, itself an opaque circle of greenish blue light, with variant opalescent redness in the cloud edges. Against it the heavy trees looked as dark as green can be, and now and again the branches of other palms were like waves of grass against this dark, or against the sky all shining and brilliant."

"We sat up again and waited for the moon to rise, and watched her light drown the brilliancy of the stars and the milky way. Jupiter shone like diamonds, and Venus was like a glinting moon herself, and beneath her in the ocean a wide tremulousness of light broke the great belt of water with a shine that anywhere else might have done for the reflection of the moon. The great palms threw up their arms into a colored sky not quite violet nor quite green; the gale blew again from the mountains with the same intensity; the great cloud hung again up to the same point in the heaven until the moon began to beat its edges down, and break them and send them in blots of white and dark into the western sky. Then, at length, she came out again to sink behind the advancing cloud, which again broke, over and over again, and through the trees behind us, and over the hills, hung in a mass of violet gray. The wind blew more and more violently, but never any colder, always as if at the beginning of a storm, not as if any more than a long gust. And when the moon was free in the upper sky, and the cloud rested in its accustomed place above the hills, we walked out into the open spaces to see the clouds lie in white masses of snow piled up, and above them, to the north, the sky of an indefinite purple, with no break, no cloud whatever."

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the fact that it is following exactly the same course.

The following extract from Science and Health (pp. 108-9)—"My discovery, that erring, mortal, misnamed mind produces all the organism and action of the mortal body, set my thoughts to work in new channels, and led up to my demonstration of the proposition that Mind is All and matter is naught as the leading factor in Mind-science"—shows that this leading factor must touch and transform human experience at every point, and to take one only, as being of universal interest at the present time, that of the limitation of supply, it will be seen how illuminating Christian Science is as to Jesus' attitude toward this question.

Take as the starting point the understanding that Jesus spoke and acted from the knowledge that all is Mind, that is God, or Spirit, and that therefore man, who is made in God's image and likeness, does not live in a material world, but in one of ideas, of thoughts, springing from an infinite source or Mind. If that be so, and it has been and can be proved to be so, it must be equally true that what we call the material world is only a mental concept, reflecting the limitations of what Mrs. Eddy, as quoted above, calls "erring, mortal, misnamed mind."

Take as the starting point the understanding that Jesus spoke and acted from the knowledge that all is

Mind,

the account given by Luke of Jesus' conversation with his disci-

ples when he taught them the Lord's Prayer. In illustrating the divine power and willingness to supply every need of man by comparing it with a father's desire to give his children what they ask for, he said: "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" In this sentence he lifts the subject right out of materiality into the region of divine metaphysics and intimates thereby that man's only need is to possess spiritual understand, which, remembering always that even human speaking we live in a world of physical sense or mortal mind, will find its expression in the abundance of all that is necessary for a man's well-being in every stage of his progress.

This line of argument alone can explain satisfactorily all the statements and incidents in the Bible bearing on the same subject, for although the old prophets may not have argued about these subjects metaphysically, they knew the truth about them all. Hence Moses' saying, "Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live."

The trouble with the world today

is that it has lost sight of this great Truth, and so is panic-stricken under the belief that we live in a material world, dependent upon material things, which are all limited, and all the philosophy of its eminent men, who talk about matter after all being only energy, or even a subjective state of mind, will find itself helpless before these surges of fear. The only remedy is to find the Principle of being as revealed by Jesus the Christ, and to recognize that Principle or Mind to be the only source of intelligence or existence. With this understanding, the words "Give us this day our daily bread" take on a new meaning, and we begin to see, faintly perhaps, that our daily bread is first and foremost the recognition of the alness, the oneness of God. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy says: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow; it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

The rocky hills which look down on

Beaumie,

Monte Carlo and Cap Martin are crowned with little villages, each seeming to be in its own way a survival of the Middle Ages. Eze, which was once a Saracen fortress, contains much of historical interest, and this together with the beauty and gorgous coloring of its setting makes

it well worth a visit. La Turbie, which is easily reached from Monte Carlo by a winding road, is celebrated for its Augustan Trophy—a vast monument raised to commemorate the prowess of the Emperor Augustus. The great tower has been shorn of much of its decoration, and even a great portion of the structure has vanished, but enough remains to show the grandeur of the original conception.

The village of Roquebrune, though occupying a position considerably lower than that of La Turbie, is one of the most charming of the Riviera villages. From its hilltop wonderful views there are of deep sapphire sea into which juts the promontory of Cap Martin, making that rounded and gracious curve of coast line so individual to the Mediterranean. The creamy buff walls of the houses with their red roofs stand out among the dull green of the olive trees and the more brilliant coloring of the orange and lemon groves: the village, like La Turbie, is built on terraces, so that one may step with ease from the roof of one house to the courtyard of another. These houses with their carved doorways and iron balconies, give an impression of quiet contentment and their inhabitants are reputed to be "as laborious as the bee, and as economical as the ant."

One may make the ascent to Roquebrune on donkey-back, and in its neighborhood one constantly meets

cavalcades of these little animals, which are so generally used in these parts. They are gentle and surefooted, and often carry quite large burdens in the panniers slung across their backs. They climb the stony hill paths without any difficulty and pick their way cleverly over the most awkward places. They seem somehow to fit into the picture and to be in keeping with the old-world village which is in almost every way so complete a contrast to the glitter and tinsel of Monte Carlo.

Coleridge's Flight and Song

Coleridge, Swinburne says in his

essay on the poet, "seems to me a

figure more utterly companionless,

more incomparable with other, than

any of his kind. Receptive at once and

communicative of many influences, he

has received from none and to none

did he communicate any of those

which mark him as a man memorable

to all students of men. What he learnt

and what he taught are not the pre-

vious things in him. He has founded

no school of poetry, as Wordsworth

had, or Byron, or Tennyson; happy in

this, that he has escaped the plague

of pupils and parodists. Has he

helped men to think; he has touched

their thought with passing

colors of his own thought; but has he

moved and molded it into new and

durable shapes?

"Others may judge better of this

than I, but to me, set beside the deep

direct work of those thinkers who have

actual power to break down and build

up thought, to construct faith or de-

stroy it, his work seems not as theirs

is. And yet how very few are even the

great names we could not better afford

to spare, would not gladlier miss from

the roll of "famous men" and our

fathers that were before us? Of his

best verses I venture to affirm that the

world has nothing like them, and can

never have: that they are of the high

est kind, and of their own. They are

jewels of the diamond's price, flowers

of the rose's rank, but unlike any rose

or diamond known.... Judged by the

justice of other men, he is assailable

and condemnable on several sides; his

good work is the scariest in quantity

ever done by a man so famous in so

bad. His genius is fluctuant and moon-

struck as the sea is, and yet his mind is

not, what he described Shakespeare's

to be, "an oceanic mind." His plea

against all accusers must be that of

Shakespeare, a plea unanswerable:

"I am that I am; and they that level

at my abusus reckon up their own."

"I am that I am"; it is the only solid

and durable reply to any impertinence of

praise or blame. We hear too much and

too often of circumstances or ac-

idents which extenuate this thing or

qualify that; and such, no doubt, there

always may be; but usually—at least

it seems so to me—we get out of each

man what he has in him to give."

"Coleridge was the reverse of

Antaeus; the contact of earth took all

strength out of him. He could not

handle to much purpose any practical

creed; his political verse is most often

weak of foot and hoarse of accent.

There is a charm about these poems which can

only be felt in silent submission of

wonder."

Coleridge, Swinburne says in his

essay on the poet, "seems to me a

figure more utterly companionless,

more incomparable with other, than

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communicative of many influences, he

has received from none and to none

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Fuel Situation

THE time seems opportune for the presentation of certain outstanding facts regarding the fuel situation in the United States. The area of the coal fields of this country, as ascertained by the Geological Survey, is 450,839 square miles, including 89,482 square miles supposed, but not definitely known, to contain usable coal, and 28,470 square miles in which coal lies under cover 3000 or more feet in thickness. The estimated available supply at the present time is approximately 3,530,506,328,000 tons, or sufficient to meet the needs of the nation, making allowances for growth of population, far into future centuries. Thus, the basic fuel supply of the country is a matter wholly removed from the question of production. Nature has provided for man's needs in this particular. The almost inexhaustible store of coal is subject to no such conditions, climatic or other, as from season to season may affect the crops. Yet the supply of coal within reach of the people is alarmingly short; the price which they are asked, and practically forced, to pay for it, is now abnormally high.

Certain powerful interests are in control of the coal output, its distribution, and its selling price to the consumer. These have, from time to time, undertaken to explain to the satisfaction of the consumer why he must pay an ever increasing price for their product, notwithstanding that the value of the coal in the mine is unaffected by external influences. He is told, for example, that the cost of mining has advanced, and he admits this. He is told that the cost of transporting coal has advanced, and he admits this. He is told that the cost of distributing and selling coal has advanced, and he admits this. But, having added all of these increased costs to the price per ton of coal, say, five years ago, he finds a startling percentage of the advance during that period unaccounted for, and concludes that the mine operators are overcharging him simply because they have it in their power, through combination and monopoly, to do so.

The Federal Government, by reason of exigencies of war, has recently undertaken to fix the price of coal at the mines, with the design of ultimately prescribing an equitable scale of rates for the benefit of the consumer. The rates fixed for the mines, considered in the light of all the facts, struck disinterested students of the situation as being liberal. The public accepted them as a just basis upon which jobbing, wholesale, and retail prices would promptly be established. Little that is practically effective has thus far come of the proposed arrangement. The Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield, appointed by the President and given almost plenary powers, has not yet succeeded in bringing the operators to terms. Obstacles of various kinds have been placed in his way.

The most serious phase of obstruction to the operation of the machinery of the Government in this respect remains to be referred to. Production at the mines is being interfered with, is being interrupted, in many cases has been entirely stopped, by strikes of mysterious and sinister origin. Some of the largest mines in the Middle West were recently shut down. One-third of the coal mines in Illinois were idle. Twenty-six mines in Indiana suspended for a time all operations. Great coal-mining miners have either occurred or have been suspended in Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Chicago is running on a scant supply of fuel. Governor of Illinois, who had the situation well in hand, and who was on the point of seizing and operating the mines of that State when the federal authorities assumed control, has again been appealed to by manufacturers and others to exercise his authority to avert what seemed to be an imminent industrial crisis.

In this emergency, Dr. Garfield has issued a statement in which he plainly intimates that, unless coal production is resumed forthwith, he will employ the authority vested in him to seize and operate the mines in the interest of the Government and the people. "Can the Government compel miners to work?" was a question put to him, after he had issued his statement. "In time of war," he replied, "the Government can do a whole lot of things it could not do in time of peace." Nothing could be truer than this, or more to the point. The remark applies as well to the coal-mine operator as to the coal-mine worker. The Government can undoubtedly do a lot of things in time of war. And a public sentiment seems to be rapidly developing which will demand that the Government shall no longer postpone the doing of some of the most important of these things.

Lord French and Marshal Joffre

THE tribute which Lord French recently paid to Marshal Joffre, in the course of an interview accorded to a representative of *Le Journal de Paris*, was as simple as it was effective. In a few vivid soldierly phrases, he told of the "terrible days" in the last week of August, 1914, and the first week of September, followed by the great triumph of the Marne, and then gave credit for that triumph to Marshal Joffre.

From first to last, it is a story of haste without breathing space, and of unremitting, remorseless pressure. "Our concentration completed on the 21st, we had taken up our positions on the 22nd. The very next day, Sunday, the 23rd, we found ourselves in the very thick of it." Thereafter, with one deft stroke after another, the memorable story is filled in; how the British found themselves facing several German army corps instead of the one which they had expected; how the French to their right were obliged to give way, and how, immediately, the great retreat began, a retreat which was to go on for more than ten days of almost forced marches. Did he think all was over, the interviewer asked Lord French? "We had not time even to think of that," was the reply. Their one idea was to save Paris. But those were days of

terrible anxiety, days when nothing seemed to turn out as had been expected, when military combinations upon which they had counted failed completely, when positions in which they might have hoped to maintain themselves had to be abandoned, and they wondered where the stand would be made.

And then, at last, the stand came. "One day," said Lord French, "General Joffre informed me that he intended stopping the retrograde movement and defending Paris on the Marne." The pressure, however, from the Germans increased more and more, and General Joffre decided that the retreat must continue to the Seine. Then, just when the position was about as desperate as it well could be, came General von Kluck's "extraordinary maneuver." Instead of continuing straight forward, a movement which would, in all probability, have placed Paris in his power, he took a sudden oblique southeasterly direction. Shortly afterward, realizing the presence of a solid British army and a French army massed to the left and threatening his flank, he ordered a general retreat, and, "before even the troops of Maunoury had crossed the Ourcq, the precipitate retreat had begun."

Some two days later began the historic Battle of the Marne, a battle carried out and won, as Lord French put it, "in accordance with a plan the whole credit for which belongs to General Joffre." It is a worthy tribute from one great soldier to another.

The War and South America

SEVERAL recent and comprehensive commentators on the attitude of popular and official sentiment in South America toward the war, as well as toward the Central Powers, the Allies, and the United States, as a consequence of the war, are in agreement as to one point. It is their common belief that the Latin republics, without exception, are in a fair way to become estranged from Germany, if not permanently, at least for many years to come, and that the causes leading to this estrangement are combining to bring about continental solidarity, and to lead to new affiliations in trans-Atlantic intercourse.

The South and Central American republics that have not broken outright with Germany, or the two or three of the more important that are setting up a pretense of neutrality in order to escape internal disturbance, like the more outspoken, have ceased to admire or respect autocracy. The crystallized conviction expressed by those who have inquired deeply into the trend of popular opinion in the southern continent is that Prussian aspiration to world domination, furthered by utterly unscrupulous conspiracy, and utterly heartless disregard of the commonest rights of other nations, has alienated the Central and South American peoples. The Luxburg performance served to confirm a long-growing conviction that, given the opportunity, Germany would deal as ruthlessly with any one of them as she has dealt with Belgium and Northern France.

The need and wisdom of a closer alliance for mutual protection has been forced upon the southern republics by Germany's war methods, with the result that, for the first time since achieving independence, they are found entering into international conferences with a view to the unification of their interests. The United States of South America may still be something too far in the future to merit consideration now, yet it is a possibility much nearer than in July, 1914. But it is something neither problematical nor remote that the last three and a half years have brought the consciousness of South and Central Americans to a realization of the fact that, scarcely more for the small than for the great nation, hereafter, is there to be isolation or escape from world experience and responsibility.

From Perth to Sydney

THE completion of the great transcontinental railway in Australia, connecting east and west by a line running from Perth to Sydney, by way of Kalgoorlie, Port Augusta, Adelaide, and Melbourne, is an incident of world-wide importance. The new line will, at once, take its place beside the other great transcontinental lines of the world, the great overland railways of the American continent, and such mighty enterprises, accomplished or in contemplation, as the Trans-Siberian Railway and the line from the Cape to Cairo. All the railways have had their own difficulties in construction, but the promoters of the Australian transcontinental line seem to have been particularly beset in this direction, and it is not surprising to find, when these difficulties are fully taken into consideration, that the last great link of the railway, that extending from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta, a distance of 1060 miles, should have taken five years to complete. Its completion, however, will render it possible to make the journey from Perth to Sydney, and vice versa, in just over five days. It will reduce the time occupied in the carriage of passengers and mails between the United Kingdom and the eastern states of Australia by about two and a half days, and will result in the immediate development of large tracts of country.

One of the great difficulties of the line, still unsolved, is the question of the break of gauge. At present, traveling from Sydney, there will be a break at Albury, on the New South Wales-Victoria State line, another at Terowie, in South Australia, a third at Port Augusta, and a fourth at Kalgoorlie. The matter is, however, receiving the earnest consideration of the authorities. The special railway council, which was formed as the result of Lord Kitchener's report on the matter, recommended the establishment of a uniform gauge throughout the country, and the great question is, of course, how best to achieve this object. The alteration of the gauge of a line is, at all times, a costly work, and necessarily involves a great deal of waste. Some time ago, however, there emanated from New South Wales a proposal which would seem to reduce the loss involved to a minimum. This proposal is the laying of a third rail, thus widening or reducing the gauge, as the case might require, and so allowing rolling stock of another gauge to be used. The proposal seems a good one, but, however it

is achieved, there can be no question that Australian enterprise will never rest content until it is possible to make the journey from Perth to Sydney without any change.

No Recess Wanted

THERE appears to be no good reason why the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention should not complete its labors and adjourn sine die within the next two months. Some of those competent to speak on the subject are of the belief that the work of the convention, including action on the initiative and referendum, prohibition, suffrage, and other important matters can be finished, if reasonable expedition be employed, in from four to six weeks from the present time. The President of the convention, former Governor Bates, judging by the substitute he offered on Friday for the compromise order introduced by Delegate Avery of Holyoke, sees no reason for prolonging the deliberations of that body beyond Nov. 28. In the event of failure to dispose of the initiative and referendum item by that time, however, he would have a recess taken to a date within ten days following the adjournment of the 1918 Legislature.

The convention itself, evidently, was convinced of the unwisdom of adjourning until next June, as decided by a vote of 136 to 114 on Thursday, for on the following day it reconsidered this action. This proposed recess, like that provided for in the Bates substitute to the Avery order, was contingent upon the settlement of the initiative and referendum question. The delegate from Holyoke aimed, in praiseworthy fashion, at expediting the principal business now before the convention by proposing an adjournment on November 28, the initiative and referendum to have precedence over all other business meanwhile, and his move, had it not been in conflict with the rules of the convention, in giving precedence to a special subject, might, if adopted, have accomplished the desired purpose. The Bates substitute avoided the raising of a point of order by proposing simply that the session be continued until not later than November 28, adjournment to be taken then, or earlier, if the initiative and referendum question should be settled before that date, to a time within ten days following the 1918 session of the Legislature.

It must be clear to the members of the convention as a whole, from the comment occasioned by the recess vote of last Thursday, that public sentiment is decidedly in favor of proceeding with the work before them with as little delay as possible, and without any interruption of the session, unless this shall be positively unavoidable.

An Andean "Garden of the Gods"

THE erosion of ages has wrought marvelously picturesque and beautiful sculptural groups out of the red and white sandstone of the Rocky Mountains, and among them all there are, perhaps, none more impressively charming than those which constitute what has come to be known as "The Garden of the Gods," in the shadow of Pike's Peak, not far from Colorado Springs. Here are arches, cathedrals, minarets, spires, domes, embossed pillars, porticos, lace-like facades, and stone carvings from nature's unassisted hands that challenge the finest achievements of medieval architectural genius. Every year thousands of sightseers visit "The Garden of the Gods." A trip to the Rockies that does not include such a visit is not considered complete. It has been a common belief among tourists that there was no other place like it, or comparable with it, on the face of the earth. And now this is pronounced a mistake, for there is said to be another "Garden of the Gods" in the Andes, at an elevation not only greater than that of the Colorado "Garden," but 500 feet higher than Pike's Peak.

"The Garden of the Gods" was named by somebody with a broad stretch of imagination. To the ordinary visitor it does not suggest a garden at all, but rather a city of magnificent ruins. The natives on the Andes call its rival the "Rock Forest," because, as William V. Alvord, associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, tells us, it resembles a forest, when viewed from a distance of ten miles. It is within half an hour's ride of the highest city in the world, Cerro de Pasco, which perches like a condor on the crowning peaks of the mountain. Geographically, it appears, the so-called Rock Forest is very near the center of Peru, on the eastern slope of the Andes, the Cordillera Real, where it breaks off into the Plains of Junin. Should you feel impelled to visit it, after arriving in Peru you had better take the Oroya Railroad, crossing the Andes through the Galera Tunnel, 15,665 feet above the level of the sea, and, turning northward from Oroya, take the Cerro de Pasco Railroad, which, in less than three hours, will bring into view, far to the westward, beyond the rolling pampas of the Upper Andes, the dim outline of what has seemed to many besides the natives, especially at first sight, a forest in an otherwise treeless prospect.

Mr. Alvord has been over the lonesome and tortuous road that leads finally to the Rock Forest, and there he has found a vast area, fully twenty miles long by three to five miles wide, thickly covered with grotesquely formed stones of all sizes and shapes, very similar to those in the Colorado "Garden." There are cathedral spires, crowns of stone kings that lived thousands of years ago, carved and fluted doorways of a hundred Notre Dames, mud doll-babies magnified ten thousand times, and graceful arches that span streets of solid stone. Among the groups of twisted rock formation, colossal columns tower more than a hundred feet high, and on their summits frequently may be seen balanced stones as large as small cottages. Students of Stonehenge, think of that!

Narrow, irregular lanes, like streets walled in by skyscrapers, we are told, lead back from the vertical walls that face the sides of the valleys. These lanes, join others just as irregular, and continue their course up the sides of the hills to the summit of the ridges. Standing on the summit of these ridges, the visitor may look down over the edge of perpendicular walls, perhaps more than a hundred feet high, into open courts. Out in the valleys, level as a floor and possibly a mile wide, stand single columns of rock, like sentinels on the outposts of a sleeping

army. Not one valley alone, but hundreds, Mr. Alvord tells us, cut this remarkable region into a thousand irregular plots, each vying with its neighbor in the wild beauty of confused and grotesque rock formation, and here it becomes inevitable that he should add: "The Garden of the Gods" in Colorado also boasts of spectacular rocks, but they are few in number and the area which they cover is not large. The Andean "Garden" covers, possibly, a thousand times the ground, and in beauty and interest surpasses its northern counterpart in the same ratio."

Nobody who has seen "The Garden of the Gods" in Colorado will accept, without serious question, the last clause of this statement; not, at least, until he or she has taken the trip over the Oroya and Cerro de Pasco railroads, in the Peruvian Andes, and has had a fair opportunity of judging the relative merits of the two great natural attractions.

Notes and Comments

AN AMERICAN Red Cross inspector was discussing with a doctor in charge of a hospital in France the special needs of that hospital. The doctor, whilst admitting that the Government technically supplied him with all things necessary, said he found it difficult to get an adequate supply of some things. He could, for instance, make use of many more guinea pigs than were available, for experimental purposes in connection with poison gases. Next day, the inspector reported the matter to the Red Cross authorities and advanced it as a proof of the efficiency of that organization that the guinea pigs, to the number of two dozen, were dispatched to the doctor without delay.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW assumes responsibility for the statement that, with the return of peace, Liberty bonds will be greatly enhanced in value. "If this war should end tomorrow," he is quoted as saying, "every outstanding Liberty bond would be worth 15 per cent more than its face value." The thing, then, for the average man to do is to buy as large a Liberty bond as possible. Every man who does this will help to hasten the time when the Liberty bond shall go to a premium.

ONE military expert has been expressing fears that the new German venture in the Gulf of Riga may start an uprising in Finland, which is nearby, and thus cut off all communication between Russia and her allies. It would seem reasonable to draw such a conclusion, if one were looking at a map of Europe only, in other words with one eye shut. But what of Archangel, and even failing Archangel, what of Russia's back door? There is nothing to hinder the Allies still going into Russia by way of Vladivostok. Then again, that little word "may" has the same value in the Finnish question as it has in competitions in which thousands enter for the prize that one "may" win.

THE COMMON BOURNE
Hill after hill, eternally still, in procession unending;
Cloud racing cloud, in canopy bowed, to the distant earth
bending;
Gleam after gleam of slow-coursing stream, through the
valley floor wending;
Still hill, fast cloud, slow stream, at the horizon blending.

THE WAR FILM BUDGET is the name of the latest London "newspaper" which owes its existence to the enterprise of the War Office Kinematograph Committee. How unmistakably popular are war films with the British public was shown by the £60,000 receipts which the Battle of the Somme film brought to military charities. The vast possibilities of the thing, then appeared to the Kinematographic Committee, and it struck them that it would be possible to issue the films regularly, and provide news just as a newspaper does, with the difference that it would be a case of pictures entirely, and no print. The result was the taking over of the Topical Film Company, and the subsequent biweekly issue of the Budget, showing principal events on all fronts and in Britain. Truly welcome this new and easy method of gaining information, but one wonders what and how much the censor will find to say to it.

AND now comes information to the effect that the sunflower is probably destined to play an important part in the economic affairs of the United States as a substitute for linseed. A member of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association recently read, before a convention of that organization, a report which declared that the cultivation of the sunflower for this purpose can be made to yield a gross return to the farmer of from \$30 to \$36 an acre. Everything, in these days, seems to be working out to the profit of Kansas. Cannot something be done with the jimson weed, so as to please Missouri?

IT is complained, in a communication to a contemporary, that recent legislation has thrown thousands of whiskey men out of work. Not necessarily, but, even so, the number is an infinitesimal group compared with the number of men whom whiskey drinking has thrown out of work, and out of the way of getting work.

IN AN issue of a well-known provincial paper in England, just one hundred years ago, appeared a news item which has peculiar appositeness to the present day and hour. "A country clergyman in Lower Saxony," the item ran, "has invented an Air Ship. The machine is built of light wood, and it is made to float in the air chiefly by means of the constant action of a large pair of bellows, of peculiar construction. The wings on both sides are directed by thin cords. The height to which the farmer's boy, whom the inventor has instructed in the management of it, has hitherto ascended with it is inconsiderable, because his attention has been more directed to give a progressive than an ascending motion to his machine." One cannot help wishing that there were a further record, a full story, in fact, of the adventures of the farmer's boy and the Saxon clergyman of a hundred years ago and his air ship; but then, perhaps there never was anything more to record.